Chicago Daily Tribune.

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THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE

BY T. A. STEWART & CO.

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A LARGE LINE OF KENTUCKY JEANS, COTTONADES, FARMERS, LINEN DRILLS, AND Other Goods adapted for the Spring Trade, Just Received, and for Sale Low, BY FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., 171 SOUTH WATER ST. 171

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TANNER'S OIL. 300 BOXES. POTASH. COFFEE. 300 BAGS RIO COFFEE. GOLDEN SYRUP. 20 BBLS GOLDEN SYRUP. STEAM POWER. 20 HORSE POWER TO RENT. BALSAM. BUFFALO PURE LEAD IN OIL. SAFETY FUSE. 200,000 FEET SAFETY FUSE. NEW BOOK BY MRS. STOWE. THE MAYFLOWER. INDIA RUBBER CLOTHING. RED WOOD GLASS.—3,000 BOXES. CIDER. HOPS. 1000 ... 20 SHARES OF ROCK ISLAND RAIL ROAD STOCK. THERMOMETERS. BRUSHES! BRUSHES! CHAMPAGNE, MEDICINES. BOILED LINSEED OIL. 200 BBLS. Prime Plantation MOLASSES. J. H. DUNHAM & CO.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

LATEST NEWS. NEW YORK TEA STORE. TEAS, COFFEES, AND SPICES. REMOVAL.

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CHICAGO CRACKER MANUFACTORY. O. KENDALL, Superior Quality of Butter, Boston, Soda, Water, Graham, Sugar, Wine, Ginger and Lemon CRACKERS, AND PILOT BREAD, CORNER DEARBORN AND WASHINGTON STREETS.

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SUNDRIES. 100 BOXES PALM SOAP. E. HEMPSTEAD.

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SUGARS. 300 HHDS. PRIME N. O.

WINDOW GLASS. WHITE LEAD. ALEX. WHITE.

SELLING OFF AT COST!! We will shortly REMOVE to 96 LAKE ST. 96. Immense Stock WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE AT NEW YORK PRIME COST. THOMPSON & JOHNSON.

1,000 ... 100 ... TURNERS' GINGER WINE! LATEST AND BEST DISCOVERY. DYSPEPSIA, WEAKNESS OF THE STOMACH. GENERAL DEBILITY, FLATULENCY.

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BEST EXTRA BRANDS. BROOMS, BROOMS. 50 ... FARMERS, CALL AND SEE THEM. 10,000 BUSHELS. CORN, OATS, & MILL FEED. WATER WORKS.

CIGARS! CIGARS! CIGARS!! 198 SOUTH WATER STREET, "Sign of the Flag and Anchor." FINE REGALIAS. LONDRES. CIGARS.

300 ... FLOUR. 1000 ... BUFFALO PURE WHITE LEAD. BOILED LINSEED OIL. 40 ASSORTED ANVILS.

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LEATHER, IMPORTED DIRECT FROM FRANCE AND GERMANY, BY KELLY & BLACKBURN, LAKE STREET.

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1855. NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION COMP'Y.

1855. WEBB & WELLS, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, Corner of Clark and South Water sts.

LAKE SUPERIOR EXPRESS COMPANY. AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

DRY GOODS AT COST. FITCH & HEWES, LAKE ST.

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R. M. MITCHELL & CO., FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCH'TS, Large Fire Proof Brick Stone, Nos. 194 and 196 South Water street, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

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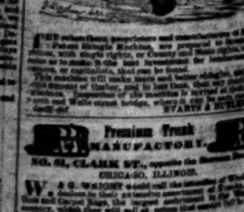
1855. NEW STEAM ELEVATING AND TRANSFERRING GRAIN WAREHOUSE, LASALLE, ILLINOIS. BY L. E. PARSONS. ALL KINDS OF GRAIN.

1855. S. B. POMEROY & CO., COMMISSION MERCH'TS & FORWARDERS, DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE, PORK, FLOUR, ETC.

Evarts' Patent SHINGLE MILL.



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DAILY TRIBUNE.

CITY OF CHICAGO.

MONDAY MORNING, . . . JUNE 18, 1855.

PROPRIETOR'S NOTICE.

The CHICAGO TRIBUNE, daily, tri-weekly and weekly, will henceforth be published by a new firm, under the name and style of WRIGHT, MEDILL & Co.

The proprietors had hoped to be able to present the TRIBUNE to its readers this morning, in an entire new dress; but the press for the use of the office could not, by any possibility, be finished by the Messrs. Hoe & Co., in time to meet the wants of the occasion; and some weeks will elapse before the mechanical arrangements of the office can be completed to the satisfaction of the owners. In the mean time, with the material at their command, and now in use, they will endeavor to make such minor improvements as will be satisfactory to the reader.

Important changes in the Editorial staff of the TRIBUNE will be announced in their proper season.

Timothy Wright—Jos. Medill.

MR. WRIGHT, whose name appears, this morning, as one of the publishers of the TRIBUNE, is one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Chicago. His interest is now, and has been for seven years, identified with the North-west and this city; and his connection with our paper, will while it affords an ample guarantee of its pecuniary responsibility, be an earnest that it will continue to be, as it has heretofore been, a staunch advocate and defender of Western men and measures.

MR. MEDILL, who will have the more immediate charge of the business of the office, is from Cleveland—lately one of the editors and Proprietors of the *Daily Leader* of that city. Our friends will find him a thorough business man, and an amiable and intelligent gentleman,—one whose integrity and fair dealing are beyond question. We commend him to the good offices of our citizens generally, and the friends of the TRIBUNE, particularly.

KNOW-SOMETHINGS.

A National Convention of the adherents of a new power in the State—the KNOW-SOMETHINGS—has just been held at Cleveland. The session is said to have been very harmonious and the action very decisive and efficient. The Platform of principles was furnished us by telegraph in a shape so imperfect that we republish it from the Cleveland Daily *Leader*, the Ohio organ of the new Order.

NATIONAL PLATFORM OF THE KNOW SOMETHINGS. ADOPTED AT CLEVELAND, JUNE 14, 1855.

As servility to the Slave Power characterizes national organizations of the existing political parties, and this servility is perilous both to the [illegible] of the North and the LIBERTY of the Republic.

We declare:—

First—That the issue before the American People, is, whether *Freedom shall be limited to the Free States* or whether Slavery shall be limited to the Slave States.

Second—That this issue has been forced upon the country by the Slave Power through repeated aggressions, and by acts, which have violated national faith, solemn compacts, and sacred covenants.

Third—That these aggressions, especially the Nebraska outrage, with the brutal assaults upon the elective franchise in Kansas, have aroused the freemen of the Republic to a just sense of their danger; and though they will invade no right of any State, they will maintain every right of Freedom, and resist the admission of *another Slave State or the addition of another foot of Slave soil.*

Fourth—That we shall meet the issue, the issue of their day; and believing, as they believed, that, rightfully, man can hold no property in man, we will maintain the NATIONALITY of Freedom.

Fifth—That Freedom being one in aim and end, the world over, the friends of Freedom in this Republic should make *Principles* and *Character*, not *Birth place*, the test of admission to citizenship and to constitutional rights.

And we further declare:—

Sixth—That the right to worship God according to the dictates of the conscience being inviolable, [illegible] labor to strengthen, this great inalienable right, [illegible] every politico-ecclesiastical influence, [illegible] political affairs, by potentate, pontiff or priest, or their electors, as destructive alike of this right and our common Liberty.

Seventh—That intemperance being an evil, [illegible] recommend to the several States such action for the promotion of Temperance as will extend and establish that virtue.

Eighth—That Free schools, Free Labor, the improvement of Rivers and Harbors, and honest [illegible] Representation Abroad, all [illegible] tend to elevate man, establish the [illegible] of the country, and give stability to the Union, shall receive our hearty support.

Ninth—That to ensure practical success, we will strive to fill all offices with men of undoubted integrity and sobriety, of ability, and of [illegible] to resist aggression upon Right, come [illegible] where, or in what shape, it may.

Tenth—That for these objects, vital alike to [illegible] and the Republic, we are ready to [illegible] with all men, under whatever name or organization, who will aid us in carrying into successful operation, these great principles.

We are informed that the *Know Somethings* [illegible] no oaths of the members of the Order, that their places of meeting are not secret, that, like Odd Fellows, they deliberate with closed doors only to insure from interruption, and that the degree of secrecy maintained will not be in the way of conscientious scruples of any opposed to secret societies. The annunciation of its principles in this open manner is evidence that the Order has little to conceal. Of those principles, we have but a word to say, and that is this: They commend themselves to every Republican and every true Northern man, no matter what his faith or where his birthplace. They put Catholics upon an equality, politically, with other Christians; and they do not propose to [illegible] or abridge their rights; but to prevent the interference of their bishops and priests in the political affairs of the country, in that unwarrantable manner in which they have hitherto meddled in the temporalities which is their province to let alone. To this, good Catholics themselves cannot object. As for foreigners, *principles and character, not birthplace*, are the touch-stones by which they are judged—a wise rule that will not harm those whose allegiance to our government, is subordinate to the obligation they owe to the Pope—a foreign prince.

We do not understand that the principle of prohibition as applied to the traffic in intoxicating drink, is affirmed by the Temperance plank in the platform. The question is left open for each [illegible] to each State they choose to adopt in the premises—a disposition of the matter from which none will dissent.

On the whole, the Know Somethings seem to be fully up to the requirements of the times; and without doubt, they will have a successful, if not a prolonged career.

MR. BENTON.—A characteristic anecdote is related of Mr. Benton, by an Eastern paper. It runs as follows: During the last session of Congress, a man well known as deeply interested in the mail steamer bill then before the House, approached Mr. Benton while he was walking in Pennsylvania avenue, and said: "Good morning, Mr. Benton." The salute was returned. "I see the mail steamer bill is up to-day." "Yes, sir." "Benton, couldn't you be prevailed upon to go for the employment of more steamers." The lobbier smiled as if he was going to get a Roland in suggestion for his Oliver of a bribe. "Aye, on one condition—that they could be used to transport such scamps as you are to some distant penal colony."

A NEW PEST.—The New York *Evening Post* says that an insect called the "Hunter Weevil," which attacks young corn, has made its appearance in Madison county, N. Y., and committed much damage to the crops. Dr. Fitch, in a letter to the *Country Gentleman*, recommends that they be removed by hand-picking, an employment in which children may be engaged—going from row to row with a bottle half filled with water to drown the weevils. The insect is not destroyed by ashes, lime or salt, and hence must be removed by hand. It is a black, wedge-shaped insect, about a third of an inch long, and is said to have done the business for two acres in four days.

Unitarian Conference at Buffalo.

A conference of the Western Unitarian churches is now in session at Buffalo. On Wednesday evening, Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New York delivered the introductory discourse. The Buffalo *Courier* says:

"The church was well filled. We were not in season to hear the text, but the subject was, to use our own language, Unitarian Theology as the intellectual expression of the age. He argued that Trinitarianism was gradually receding before the spread of the enlightened principles which lie at the foundation of the Unitarian creed. Dr. Bellows is a close reasoner, a clear and elegant writer, and his style of oratory is impressive."

Thirty Days in Prison for Selling Liquor.

The Massachusetts Liquor Law is operating very severely upon its violators. Convictions are daily made in Boston and its vicinity. The *Transcript* of last evening says:

"The first case in Roxbury sent to the House of Correction under the new law is Dennis Jolly, who was convicted in the Police Court of selling liquor on Sunday evening last. Jolly was sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs, and be imprisoned in the House of Correction for thirty days. No appeal was made and Jolly was marched to the House of Correction."

THE KNOW NOTHINGS.

—There is no friend of [illegible] freedom in this country, who will not see in the split of the Know Nothing organization at Philadelphia, the promise of untold blessings to the Republic and the race. That party, when it assumed to take the control and direction of national affairs, stood committed as a whole to the grossest and most cowardly dough-facism ever invented for the delectation of those drivers who have so long cracked their whips over the heads of their Northern tools. It was feared that, in the National Council, the same timidity and the same drivelling inanity that has marked the conduct of Northern men in Congress, would possess the representatives of the order in the Free States; and that a hollow sounding platform meaning anything, everything or nothing would be adopted: and that the Anti-Slavery forces of the country, divided by the schism that would necessarily arise, would go into the next contest with only the prospect of certain and unavoidable defeat; that the consequences of that rout would be the admission of Kansas as a Slave State, the annexation of slave-holding Cuba and the division of California—the whole defeating the objects for which the Anti-Slavery men have labored and talked so long. These fears are dissipated. The North, even represented by Know Nothings, stands up as she has never stood before. They have preferred the great interests of Freedom to the triumph of the party to which they have belonged, and to-day the hopes of the true Democrats are more exalted than ever before. There remains now no course of action that can be adopted to defeat the North united for Freedom, in the struggle with the South banded together for Slavery.

Stand firm! The attempt to form a party for Freedom will be met as all former attempts have been by a threat to dissolve the Union! The slave-drivers South, aided by the dough-faces in the North, will set up that howl that has terrified the country so often before. It is the unmeaning cry of "Wolf!" that has lost its terrors. The Republican party meditates no treason to the Union. It will demand only a recognition of the rights of the North, so long ignored in all National affairs. It will be justly chargeable with no aggression upon Southern institutions, in any way or manner; but it will insist so long as it has vitality and is true to its mission, that this government shall be something more than a Slavery-extending machine; that Freedom shall be declared national and Slavery local; and that beyond the breeding of negroes and the subjugating of virgin soil for their use, the American people has much to do. The declaration will be confirmed. Mark that!

THE KNOW-NOTHING SPLIT.

We have received by telegraph, and laid before our readers, the account of the split of the Know-Nothings, at Philadelphia, and the Platform adopted by those seceding Northern members, who would not consent to be chained hand and foot by the Slave Power. It now only remains for us to give the names of those friends of the North who would not be dragooned into the service of Slavery. As given in the *Tribune*, of the 15th, they are as follows:

MASSACHUSETTS—Henry J. Gardner, Henry Wilson, J. W. Foster, A. C. Carey, H. W. Rugg, James Buffington, Andrew A. Richmond.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Anthony Colby, Stephen B. Sherman, Jesse Mann.

VERMONT—Ryland Fletcher, Evelyn Pierpont, Joseph H. Barrett, R. M. Guilford, Jo. D. Hatch, Horace Kingsley.

MAINE—Louis O. Cowan, A. S. Richmond, B. D. Peck, John L. Stevens, John S. Sayward, Joseph Covell, James M. Lincoln.

OHIO—Thomas H. Ford, L. N. Olds, Joshua Martin, J. K. Marley, Geo. R. Morton, A. McKay, H. M. McAbee, Jno. E. Rees, Bushnell White.

INDIANA—Wm. Cumback, Schuyler Colfax, Godlove S. Orth, J. L. Harvey, F. D. Allen, Jas. R. M. Bryant, Thomas C. Slaughter.

MICHIGAN—Israel Coggshall, Mos. A. McNaughton.

ILLINOIS—W. W. Danenhower, W. H. Young, Henry S. Jennings, D. L. Eastman, William J. Phelps.

IOWA—James Thorington, Wm. Langbridge.

RHODE ISLAND—Jacob C. Knight, Nathaniel Greene, Wm. H. Sweet.

CONNECTICUT—David B. Booth, N. D. Sperry, Thomas Clark.

WISCONSIN—D. E. Wood, R. Chandler, O. W. Cook.

The correspondent of the *Tribune* thus continues:

The Delegates from Pennsylvania and New Jersey will also present a Northern Platform.—Not a State north of Mason and Dixon's line represented here, save perhaps New York, will submit to the Platform adopted by the Council.

The Council opened regularly this morning, but not a Northern delegate was present. Nothing was done of importance, save to remove the injunction of secrecy from the more important proceedings. The papers of this city now venture to let their readers know what is going on in their midst.

The pronouncement of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey delegations is substantially the same as the above.

Before adjourning, the meeting of Northern delegates appointed a Committee of Correspondence that future united action might be had through their hands until a more settled organization representing their views should be established. This Committee consists of Goodlove S. Orth of Indiana, Gov. Gardner of Massachusetts, A. McKay of Ohio, Moses A. McNaughton of Michigan, W. W. Danenhower of Illinois, Stephen B. Sherman of New Hampshire, Joseph H. Barrett of Vermont, B. D. Peck of Maine, Com. Langbridge of Iowa, Jacob C. Knight of Rhode Island, N. D. Sperry of Connecticut.

While the ultra South have been happy in the triumph they have won for Slavery, though everything else be ruined, and are relieved at the departure of the Northern members, the "Boohoos" are in agony. The Union lovers throw up their eyes, and with tears streaming adown their cheeks, they exclaim, "All is lost"—of their expected offices.

But one or two delegates from the Free States who remained here to-day declined to sign the address. Several States are but partially represented. The unanimity is most happy, and it is the first time the North has been found together for Freedom above Party.

The Massachusetts and Maine delegates mostly started for home to-day, and the Northern and Western members generally—their occupation here being gone—are rapidly leaving for their respective constituencies, to be greeted, no one doubts, with the warmest manifestations of approbation and applause.

Here is a telegraphic response from Massachusetts, received from a Boston Member of Congress this evening:

"*Gentlemen of the Massachusetts Delegation:* One Hundred Thousand voters salute you, one and all, with "Well done good and faithful servants." Prepare the way for a grand Fusion of parties. Let in the light upon your doings. Be liberal. Make as few issues as possible. Let your addresses be sharp but brief."

The Georgia Democracy.

The Democratic State Convention of Georgia, held on the 5th inst., passed a series of resolutions embodying the sentiment of the democracy of the State on national questions. We make a synopsis of them:

1. The Union, secondary only to the State rights it secures.
2. The non-aggression by Congress upon the institution of slavery anywhere, in Territories, States, or the District of Columbia.
3. The maintenance of the Fugitive Slave Law as it is.
4. The principle enunciated in the Nebraska-Kansas bill of the right of all Territories to frame their own domestic institutions in their own way, without the dictation of Congress.
5. The right of new States to admission into the Federal Union at the proper time and in the proper manner, without reference to whether their Constitutions are or are not slaveholding.
6. Opposition to the proscriptive principles and the secret organization of the Know Nothing order.
7. The annexation of Cuba, as a matter of national well being.

This platform democrats everywhere can stand upon. It is mainly the platform upon which democrats everywhere stand now.—*Detroit Free Press.*

As an *addendum* to the cordial endorsement of the principles above enumerated, we copy one of the resolutions in full, that the Democracy of Michigan and Illinois may see just where their political captains would lead them. Here it is:

Resolved, That we sympathize with the friends of the Slavery cause in Kansas, in their manly efforts to maintain their rights and the rights and interests of the Southern people, and that we rejoice at their recent victories over the paid adventurers and Jesuitical hordes of Northern abolitionism; that the deep interest felt and taken by the people of Missouri in the settlement of Kansas, and the decision of the slavery question there, is both natural and proper, and that it is their right and duty to extend to their Southern brethren in that Territory every legitimate and honorable sympathy and support.

Now, in the name of all that's honest in politics and decent in private life, we ask if the rank and file of the Democratic party are willing to endorse the action of their co-workers in Georgia? If so, gentlemen, take your ground boldly, and let the country see just where you stand! If you approve of the outrages and bloodshed in Kansas, of the perjury and violence, resorted to for the purpose of securing the triumph of Slavery, be honest enough to say so. We hold you to the record!

We publish this morning a communication signed "An Episcopalian," which bears rather hardly upon the Bishop of this Diocese. It is a family quarrel with which we have nothing to do. The article in question is from a responsible source.

SOLD.—Old Fort Atkinson, on Turkey river, Iowa, was sold a short time since by government to a couple of gentlemen, who propose to go largely into stock-raising. It has been the scene of many a wild exploit and many a hearty carouse. The price paid for the property is $4000—less than half its value.

FURTHER BY THE ATLANTIC.

We continue the publication of the interesting details of the Atlantic's news.

The London correspondent of the N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser* has the following:

The fall of Kertch and Yenikale proves that the Russians are more feeble than has been generally supposed; and this increases the probability of most daring measures being adopted by General Pelissier, and of an impending battle on the heights of Inkermann. The report of the defeat of General Liprandi, with a loss of 8,000 men, is generally discredited by the London and Paris papers. If such news had arrived, it would undoubtedly have been communicated to the public by the English and French governments; but there is no doubt that the passage of the Tchernaya, the occupation of Tchorgoun, and the immense concentration that was taking place of Allied troops, was preparatory to an effectual blow being struck, which should deprive the garrison of Sebastopol of the aid and countenance of an army outside the walls.

The same writer describes the effect of the favorable news in England:

The "good news" has once more excited to the highest pitch the enthusiasm of the English and French people. Peace was no longer talked of, except on more humiliating terms to Russia than had been deemed possible since the battle of Alma. The Daily News, of the 1st June, closes its leading article on the war with the words: "Russia must be made to give an indemnity to defray the expenses of the war." The Times has ceased to croak, and rose color is the darkest shade displayed on its pallet. The Tory and Peelite journals abuse Austria, but are evidently too good natured to censure any one very vehemently. Negotiations are broken off, with but small hopes of their speedy resumption. The last despatch from Vienna states that "Austria is advising with the Western Allies as to the form of a protocol which will declare the conferences closed. The difference between the Vienna Cabinet and the Allies relate solely to the ground work assigned for terminating the negotiations."

The news from Sardinia, in connection with the attempt to suppress the convents and monasteries in violation of the wishes of the Pope, is full of interest, inasmuch as it marks a reform of an important nature, in a quarter where we had little reason to expect it. The accounts say:

The session of the Chambers for 1854, was closed immediately upon the passing of the Convents Suppression Bill.

The *Piemonte* of Turin the 27th, states that the greatest activity prevails at this moment at the Piedmontese war-office, in order to fill up the deficiency caused in the army by the departure of the Eastern expedition.

TURIN, May 28.—The Convents Suppression Bill, with the amendments of the Senate, has been adopted by the Chamber of Deputies.—Present, 119. Ayes, 95; noes, 23; majority, 72. One member abstained from voting.

Several religious riots had taken place in consequence of a procession in honor of the affirmation of the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception, which was highly displeasing to the people. Even rioting, sometimes is a sign of progress.

A RELIGIOUS RIOT.—A serious disturbance occurred at Vigevano, Piedmont, on the 20th, occasioned by a procession in honor of the immaculate conception, which was received with disapprobation by a large portion of the population. To groans and hisses succeeded missiles of the softer kind, whereupon the members of the procession, who, it seems, had been informed of the intended demonstration, drew heavy bludgeons from under their hooded robes, and set upon the assailants. The latter entrenched themselves in the Cafe Gioberti, but were dislodged, and all the furniture of the coffee house was destroyed. In the mean time a party of soldiers arrived; some arrests were made, and order was restored. In the evening the anti-processionists attempted to revenge themselves by breaking the windows of the Bishop's palace and seminary, but the police force was on the alert, and no further mischief occurred.

The French exhibition seems to be attracting crowds whenever the populace can gain admission free; at other times so severe is the distress in Paris that little heed is paid to the attractions presented. The most interesting items from France are these:

The strikes among workmen in many parts of the country are assuming a rather serious aspect. The connection between the strikes and the dearness of living, is the ugliest feature in the business. People remember that 1830 and 1847 were years of scarcity.

On the 25th ult., at the Palais de Justice, no less than five cases were tried of offences against the Emperor by word of mouth. In each instance the prisoners were found guilty. One of them had been a soldier in the 42d of the line, and was at Boulogne with the regiment when Louis Napoleon landed from England and hoisted the imperial standard. He was accused of having said to a soldier of the 35th regiment, that the Emperor was the prince of assassins, for he had shot a man in his regiment, and that he himself had arrested him. Another of the accused was proved to have said, amongst other things, that he hoped the prices of the loaf might rise to 5f. The sentences ranged from six months to a year's imprisonment, with fines.

The King of Portugal, and his brother, the Duke of Oporto, accompanied by the Duke de Terceira and General de Sarmento, arrived at Paris on Saturday. His majesty was received by Prince Napoleon at the railway terminus, where a detachment of the line was stationed.—The carriages of the court were in attendance to convey his Majesty and suit to the Tuileries, where apartments had been prepared for their reception, an escort of cavalry accompanying. The Emperor received his Majesty at the foot of the steps of the Pavillon d'Horloge, and, having ascended, received the welcome of the emperor. The presentations then took place, and the King was conducted to the apartments set apart for his use.

Sunday being a free day for every one to visit the Universal Exhibitions, a vast crowd flocked to the Champ Elysees long before the doors were opened. During the whole day an uninterrupted stream of visitors flowed into the building, without the slightest crowding or irregularity being perceptible. No fewer than 80,118 persons passed through the entrance wicket in the course of the day; and yet the circulation was never for a moment impaired. At the Fine Arts the crowd was less considerable, not amounting to more than 25,000; but there, also, everything passed with the most perfect order.

A correspondent gives the following as indicating the industrial condition of the French. The glance at the prices in the markets of the masses will afford a clue to the cost of subsistence:

The shopkeepers remain in the same state of dissatisfaction as to their sales that they were in last week. Disappointment is thus far the most marked feature of the season. Still it must be said that the coldness of the weather and the delay in the Exposition go far toward accounting for the backwardness of purchasers.

The price of meat continues to rise, and joints of beef sell this week at 22 cents a pound; the fillets and rump steaks being at 30 to 35 cents. At the auction market the prices for poor qualities are higher than ever before, and the sale last week was smaller than any known since the institution of the market three years ago.

Breadstuffs have also risen this week—the rise being a franc and a half upon 8s francs. This was owing to a very general belief that the rains and the cold had seriously endangered the crops. Rye and Indian corn are undoubtedly damaged. The prefects have forwarded their reports to the Ministers of the Interior, and it is said that though not discouraging, they are not very sanguine. The stock in hand is probably sufficient to carry the country through to the harvest, unless it should be very backward.

A London correspondent of a New York paper, states the force of the Allies in the Crimea, as follows:

I believe the following table, though putting the allied forces at the very highest figure they attain, is not incorrect in its statistics:

French,		105,000
English,		30,000
Piedmontese,	(arrived)	8,000
	(to arrive)	7,000
Turks, Egyptians, Tunisians,		30,000
		180,000

A rumor prevails too, that the Belgian Government has decided to place 20,000 men at the disposal of the Allies, but it is extremely doubtful.

Both France and England are raising a legion of mercenaries in Switzerland. The conditions offered by the latter power appear the most tempting, but are in fact less so, when the pension and lot of land given by France on retirement, are considered. It is thought that both legions will speedily be completed.

FROM KANSAS.

Startling News from the Plains—Bold attempt at Murder and Robbery—Kansas Affairs.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

WHITEHEAD, K. T. June 9, 1855.

Mr. Henry Smith has just informed us that a man stopped at his house this morning, who told him that he slept at the Great Nemaha Mission last night, with an express rider, who brought startling news from the Plains. It was to the effect that Fort Laramie was in the hands of the Indians, and that Messrs. Nave and McCord, of Andrew County, Mo., had been robbed at Ash Hollow, of 420 head of cattle, 16 horses, several wagons, twenty-three mules and all their stores and provisions, and were left entirely destitute. The particulars of the capture of Laramie were not given. The express merely stated that the Indians had gathered there in great force, and had taken the Fort, and that, as he came to Ash Hollow on his way to the States, he saw Messrs. Nave and McCord and their teamsters and drovers, who were without horses, or food, and stated to him the fact of the robbery, and that no lives were lost. This news has occasioned great excitement here and in St. Joseph.

If it is true, the small force of infantry that has just started out will only afford to the Indians so many scalps. They can offer no more resistance to two thousand warriors upon the plains, than could so [illegible] a great.

A LITTLE TOO COMMON.—The following notice given in a school house, wherein a congregation of the Wesleyan persuasion are in the habit of holding meetings, contains as much suggestion as most sermons:—"Brethren and sisters, I would announce to the congregation that probably by mistake there was taken from this house on last Lord's day, a large, very handsome, new silk umbrell of great value, in the place whereof was left a very old, small, pale blue, cotton umbrell, much damaged by time and tear. I say, my brethren, it was probably by mistake, that one of these articles was taken and the other left; though it is a very improper mistake, and should be discountenanced if possible. Mistakes of this sort among the brethren are becoming a *leetle too common*!"

For the Tribune.

BISHOP WHITEHOUSE.

MESSRS. EDITORS: It is true, as your correspondent of Thursday last remarks, that this prelate "has always expressed his intention of residing in the *diocese*." Nearly four years, however, have elapsed since his consecration, and yet the *intention* has not ripened into *fact*. These have been important years; all that time, an immense population has been flowing into Illinois and forming their church connections, and still the man, elected by the Episcopalians to *oversee* their interests, has kept himself at a distance, and given only an occasional glance at the field, and that, although he knew, he never would have been elected or consecrated, had it been supposed, that, for any considerable time, he would have continued his residence in the city of New York. There is, therefore, on the part of the Bishop, a censurable insensibility to the interests of his diocese on the one hand, and on the other, a breach of that faith, which alone secured him the dignity of the Episcopate. And let it be added, that this breach never was committed before in the American Episcopal Church. Bishop Whitehouse, in this respect, stands *solus*. Out of sixty-three Bishops, he alone has refused, for four years, to throw himself and his into the midst of the people of his charge.

As to what is said of Bishop Chase's responsibility for Bishop Whitehouse's non-residence, it is fully answered by the well-known fact, that that noble old soldier of the cross, among his last acts, labored to secure the early removal of his successor to the diocese, and that, among his last sorrows was a keen chagrin, occasioned by a harsh negative response on this very subject from one, whom he mainly had been instrumental in raising up to receive his mantle.

The diocese did once give a nominal permission to Bishop Whitehouse to remain temporarily in New York. Out of tenderness, he was spared a *real* denial of such permission. Many, opposed to the permission, declined voting, under the belief, that the Bishop saw the true state of feeling, and would act in obedience to it, without the mortification of a positive requirement. They had confidence that their Bishop would yield to the manifestly prevalent opinion of his people without any direct expression of it, and so confiding, they were unwilling that he should go up to the General Convention, then at hand, and meet his brethren in the Episcopate under the cloud of a resolution substantially of censure. Their confidence, however, proved a broken reed, and therefore, at the next Convention, they demanded the Bishop's residence in Illinois by an overwhelming majority,—a demand he refuses to obey, because, as he says, his "children were born to certain high expectations," and because farther of "the present social and moral condition of the West." But not only was confidence forfeited on this point, it was violated also in regard to the object, for which this nominal permission was granted, for, instead of procuring funds for the Cathedral,—the purpose of his remaining in New York,—the Bishop, within three months, came to Chicago, and sought there the funds for it, declaring that he had not asked, and would not ask, a man at the East for a cent. Thus, the diocese, in every part of his action on this subject, found its confidence utterly betrayed.

What is said by your correspondent about a lot in Chicago for the site of a Bishop's residence, does not tell "the whole truth." A gentleman in this city, from his affection for the Episcopal Church, was disposed to sell two lots at two thousand dollars less than their value, (which sum he considered a donation,) provided a Cathedral were erected on one, and a Bishop's residence on the other. The two things were united together in his contemplation. At the time, however, the Bishop persuaded him to grant a title deed for the Cathedral lot, giving only notes of subscribers in Chicago, which have never been paid, because the Bishop failed to fulfil his part of the agreement, namely, obtaining money at the east, for the erection of the Cathedral. About a year after making the contract, the Bishop, finding the Cathedral for the time hopeless, but that the lot for the residence was increased immensely in value, was anxious to secure a deed for that also. But this would not accrue to the benefit of the Church in Illinois, for he had limited the term of redemption to ten years, (two of which are already past,) and there could be no hope, that in any such time, Illinois would be able to spend twenty thousand dollars on a residence for her Bishop. Hence, lot and all would lapse into the Bishop's hands as his private property and beyond all redemption. Thus to give a deed for this lot, even on the payment of the money for it by the Bishop, would be putting what was intended for the Church, into a private pocket. The owner of the lot, therefore, justly took the ground, that, if the Church was to be shut out,—if there was to be no Cathedral, and if there was no chance of the diocese, obtaining a Bishop's residence, the bargain was at an end. But on the other hand, could the Bishop have obtained this lot, it would have put fifteen or twenty thousand dollars into his pocket over and above the six thousand dollars your correspondent speaks of his being willing to give. He might well have embarked that sum in such a speculation. This was "sharp practice" for a Bishop.

The Bishop's 40,000 miles of travel in the last four years, sounds boastfully. And there is a worse fault. The statement is not true.—He has doubtless "traveled over 40,000 miles," but not in the discharge of his duties as Bishop of Illinois. Twenty-five hundred miles will carry him to every parish in the diocese, and nearly all the way in luxurious cars. In good Bishop Chase's time, these journeys were arduous,—now they are mere pleasure-trips. At the farthest, the four years give Bishop Whitehouse only ten thousand miles of travel "as Bishop of Illinois." Your correspondent, therefore, quadruples the truth. If the Bishop dislikes traveling, he may diminish it three fourths by residing in his diocese.

The salary spoken of never existed. The Bishop took the diocese without a salary. It was understood, that he was to be the Rector of a Church, and receive a salary from that Church as its Rector. As a Bishop, no salary was promised or provided for him. At his election, and in order to secure it, the statement was made, that he was rich, and the impression created that he needed no salary as Bishop. As for the Rectorship, he voluntarily relinquished it, and with it the salary appertaining. Thus, though he receives no salary as Bishop, he receives all he bargained for. The diocese, however, has not been so fortunate. It bargained for his residence, and he continues unjustly and injuriously to withhold it. But at the last Convention, the diocese, in an effort to obtain what it so much needs, did offer a salary of two thousand dollars, provided the Bishop would reside in Illinois. He refuses to accede to this provision. The old bargain, therefore, of no salary remains in force. What cause of complaint is there here? The original contract has been fulfilled by the diocese, but has been most wrongfully broken by the other party in the non-residence of the Bishop.

It will be news to the diocese, that the Bishop has collected for it the large sum spoken of by your correspondent. It was known, that his non-residence had prevented the collection of funds partially promised and much needed. It is high time his non-residence were turned to better account. But may there not be some slip between the cup and lip? There really appears a doubt whether the diocese will ever get this benefaction. According to your correspondent, it is entirely contingent upon the Bishop's "own administration of the Episcopate of Illinois." Now, what right had the Bishop to collect "a fund for the diocese" on any such condition? And, moreover, how dare he to come to the members of the diocese with something very like a simoniacal proposition? Here is neither more nor less than an electioneering fund, and a tacit offer,—if you will let me administer the diocese and yet live in New York, you shall have this fund. Surely the blood of every Episcopalian will boil at the indignity of such a proposal.

It is a subject of congratulation that the Jubilee College has "a surplus fund." For this, however it is, we are persuaded, indebted rather to the former Bishop than to the present. Bishop Chase gave it character, and secured for it favor, and procured for it large tracts of lands. The present Bishop has always been understood to turn to Jubilee the cold shoulder. Though the nominal President he will not allow those children of his, "born to certain high expectations," to be educated in the institution. His non-residence has certainly impeded the stream of contribution in its favor. And it is opined that this "surplus fund" comes from the sale of lands secured to the institution by good Bishop Chase.

How far the Bishop, in his letter, has been "reluctant to charge any one with any blame," and been disposed to act "generously," and in a "christian temper," may be learned from the letter itself. There he says to the clergy and laity, "*I shall not* with existing domestic obligations fulfil your expressed requirement for the removal of my family. I am satisfied, by painful experience, that I am not well adapted to the present social and moral condition of the West." He then charges persons in the diocese with "disloyalty and fiction," "cloaked, but not abated;" declares that the last annual Convention was "careless of its own faith;" and proclaims that both the secular and religious Press have been used "for attack and calumny." And he proceeds:—"I acknowledge myself alienated, that my trust in others is fatally impaired,—the disposition abated in me and mine, to make sacrifices, not demanded by the prescribed obligations of my office. I have lost the earnestness, confidence and hope, which its duties demands." The Bishop, from these specimens, appears far from "reluctant" to make charges. And if these accusations against "the social and moral condition of the West,—against the Convention, and against unnamed members of the diocese, be acting "generously," and in "a christian temper,"—then certainly those terms have a latitude, that covers a multitude of sins.

An Ottawa layman is known to have been, about ten days since, in close and prolonged conferences with the Bishop on these subjects, and to have come out of them highly excited in that prelate's favor, having imbibed thoroughly his prejudices, mistakes, and animosities. Your correspondent is doubtless that "layman." What he says, therefore, may be regarded as coming from the Bishop. Indeed, "Layman's" article in your paper is so much in the Bishop's condensed style, and is so marked by the Bishop's expressions and general temper, that we are much inclined to believe it was written by the Bishop himself. It displays at least his *animus*, his wishes and purposes. And considered in this light, two things deserve notice in this communication. One is the attempt made to array the laity against the clergy. Can any thing be more incendiary?—any thing more fatal to the peace, prosperity, and very existence of our Church? Can this come from the Bishop? It not only is the offspring of these recent conferences with him, but it tallies with a remark of his last autumn, that "a Bishop has many ways to annoy his clergy." Probably this is one way. The other point in the communication of "Layman," deserving of remark in consequence of his recent conferences with the Bishop, is the ascription to "the laity of Illinois" of a "desire that he should never leave them." Thus, we have a revelation of the present tactics of the Bishop. He proposes to excite a crusade by the laity against the clergy, for the purpose of obtaining a request that he will not resign, but continue at once his residence in New York, and his "administration of the Episcopate of Illinois." The cat is now out of the bag. The letter about the resignation was all humbug. The Bishop published that letter the day before he began his visitation of *two weeks'* duration, not announcing his resignation, but his intention to resign, and that some year and a half hence. What does all this mean? I have never had but one opinion on the subject. From the first, I have believed it meant that a party was to be organized in favor of the Bishop's non-residence,—that the Episcopal visitation was to be used in building up such a party, peculiarly among the laity,—and that the Bishop's letter, sent out at the commencement of the visitation, was to be a mere text for conversations with the laity in furtherance of these ends. And now all this stands revealed by the letter of "A Layman." It is a revelation, that makes one sick at heart. To see such insincerity, such trickery, almost constrains me to say, "that my trust in others is fatally impaired."

"One of the editors," against whom our Ottawa "Layman" levels his artillery, can probably take care of himself.

AN EPISCOPALIAN.

For the Tribune.

WHO PAYS?—Our people were very glad to see their Burlington friends and their friends and neighbors from Peru; but—who pays? It is all very nice to have boat rides on the lake, a fine dinner at Market Hall and a dance at the Metropolitan; but—who pays? That's the question—who pays.

If the charges are saddled upon the city, some of the tax-payers who were not invited to participate in all their fine things—some mechanics who were at work while you, Mr. Aldermen, were dancing and merry-making—will want to know what their share of the reckoning is. If the city is the responsible party, those who have been begging and praying, for years, that some portion of Lake st. might be decently paved, and who have been put off on the plea of that the treasury is empty, will be enquiring why it is that money can be found for the entertainment of strangers, when it is lacking to the prayer of residents? Some of the young gents who pay taxes like others, and some of them pretty heavy taxes, will be anxious to know if the city is going regularly into the teaching of dancing, or whether it only proposes to give a series of parties. If the latter, what will be the price of tickets? Who can answer?

Let me see: Since I have lived in Chicago the good people of the city, have been out, city fathers and all, to a dozen, more or less, railroad celebrations. They have run over every new road between Detroit and Galena, Milwaukee and Cairo, visiting in their travels almost every town within those bounds. Are we to have a return of all the civilities that Michigan, Wisconsin and our own State have tendered? If so—who pays?

Says Mr. Liberal, "They invited us, why should not we invite them?" True as preaching; they *did* invite us, treated us handsomely, very handsomely indeed; but if Burlington, Galena, Detroit, Rockford, and Milwaukee, (no, *not* Milwaukee!) permitted their officers to spend their money without any authority of the law, why should Chicago do the same? Will any one point out any warrant for appropriations like that for this fine spree? Is it in their charter? if so, where? Suppose the Mayor and Aldermen should be obliged to foot the bills out of their own pockets? The New York Aldermen were once compelled to fork up under similar circumstances. But I do not wish our's to do so, for they have acted from the best motives. Seriously, whatever the motive is, it is time *right now*, to put a final stop to all appropriations out of the city's funds for junketings and dancings for Fourth of July celebrations and everything of the sort! The precedent is dangerous and should not be the rule. The money is the money of the people, and should be used for a specific and *authorized* purpose, and for nothing else besides.

PUBLIC GOOD.

Diabolical Outrage in Syracuse.

One of the most fiendish outrages ever committed, and one scarcely paralleled in the annals of crime in any civilized community, was perpetrated in the first ward in this city, on Wednesday evening, May 30th. The canal boat Hickory Bush, lying in the north side, Salina, waiting for a cargo, was boarded by eight miscreants, who have long been the terror and disgrace of that part of the city, and the young woman employed as cook was forcibly carried off and outraged.

The details of this horrible affair are sickening in the extreme. The following are substantially the facts in the case. The young woman in question is an English girl about nineteen years of age, without a relative in this country. She has for some time past lived at Glen Haven, but recently came to the city in search of employment. She applied to the intelligence office of Cook & Mann, and after waiting several days accepted the offer of a boat captain to go on board as cook. The very next day after her engagement, while the boat was lying at Salina, one of the infamous gang came on board under pretence of getting a cup of water, and tried to induce her to go with him. She however indignantly refused, and the scoundrel left, muttering ferocious threats. About ten o'clock the whole gang boarded the boat, and breaking open the cabin seized the girl. She called upon the captain for aid, and escaping from their hands clung to him and implored his protection. The poor miserable poltroon, either terrified or in the conspiracy, refused to interfere, and the girl was forced from the boat, and carried along the towpath and fields to the woods east of Mr. Briggs' at Greenpoint.

Her cries for pity were unheeded, her entreaties were disregarded, and her shrieks were stopped by a gag. With blows and violence she was hurried along, and at last was forcibly stretched on the ground, the strongest and heaviest of the gang standing upon her ankles, while the rest accomplished their hellish purposes. The wretches did not abandon their victim until three o'clock in the morning, when they conducted her to another canal boat and locked her up. From this she however escaped, and by the aid of several salt boilers and gentlemen passing in the street, she was enabled to reach the hotel, closely followed by several of the abandoned wretches. By the aid of our most efficient police officers, she was enabled to identify several of the miscreants. Three have been arrested, but to the disgrace of the city, two of them have found bail. The others are known and will be brought to justice if they remain on the Western Continent.

The poor victim has a temporary asylum with Captain Titus at the Penitentiary, where she is slowly recovering from the effects of her horrible treatment. Let any one visit her there, examine her condition, listen to the details of the outrage as given by her, to the sympathising friends into whose hands she has fallen, and see her hopeless and heart broken, if they have a spark of humanity in their bosoms, while their hearts will bleed with pity for her, they will turn to steel towards the authors of her wrongs, and will be filled with a determination that an awful retribution shall follow. Her *limbs are complete masses of bruises*; the marks of an iron shod heel are plain upon her side, and her mouth and tongue are swollen and discolored from the effects of the gag.

This one outrage did not satisfy these monsters. Their passions receiving an additional stimulant from the brutality already accomplished, and maddened beyond the reach of caution, they commenced another assault upon a woman whom they accidentally met, after four o'clock in the morning. Nearly terrified to death, she ran into the yard and garden of one of our most respectable citizens, closely pursued by them. The gentleman was awakened by the cry of murder, and hastening out, rescued her from her pursuers. This occurred upon one of our *principal streets*, and after *day light in the morning*.—*Syracuse Chronicle*. 13th.

Correspondence of the New York Evening Post.

The Know-Nothing Rejoicings—Prospect of an open Campaign and a Fusion of the Enemies of Slavery

BOSTON, June 14, 1855.

The rejoicing among the Know Nothings here is unbounded that their delegates stood so firmly with the united North in opposition to the encroachments of the "slave oligarchy." The contempt felt and expressed by the masses here for the men who misrepresented New York in the Philadelphia Convention, cannot be described. Bigoted Know-Nothingism, with its ally, pro-slaveryism, will disappear from Massachusetts.

A grand fusion Convention will be called at Springfield in July, when the Know-Nothings will declare for an open campaign, and for a generous union with the anti-slavery men of all parties.

Such liberal men as Henry Wilson, Anson Burlingame, John W. Foster, N. P. Banks, Jr., and Gov. Gardner, who are the leaders of the present dominant party in Massachusetts, will extinguish "the dark lanterns," and opening wide their arms, invite all to join them in a campaign on truly national principles; on the principles and platform of the fathers of the republic.

Among those who will attend this convention, who have not heretofore acted with the Know-Nothings, may be mentioned ex Governor Boutwell, Hon. Chas. Sumner, Saml. Bowles, Ed. Springfield Republican, Mr. Goodwin, Ed. Lowell Courier, Hon. Charles R. Train, District Attorney, Middlesex District; Hon. Henry L. Dawes, ditto of Berkshire District; Hon. Rodney French, of New Bedford; R. H. Dana, Jr., Esq.; Emory Aldrich, Esq., of Worcester, President of the Know Somethings; and probably Hon. Julius Rockwell, of Pittsfield; Hon. Ensign H. Kellog of ditto, Gen. B. F. Butler, of Lowell, and other prominent men, who with such men as Hon. A. H. Bullock, of Worcester, who are now members of the Know-Nothings, will form a party which will sweep the State on a proper platform.

Old Massachusetts will continue to lead the column of Liberty. In haste, yours,

MONTICELLO.

ACCIDENT ON THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The 11 o'clock A. M. train from this city, on Monday, says the Albany *Argus*, met with a most frightful accident when near Whitesboro, a small station a few miles west of Utica. By the fracture of the axle of the locomotive "David Wager," the train being under a high rate of speed at the time three of the cars were thrown off the track and completely demolished.

Passengers were, says our informant, sent flying out of windows and through the bottom of the cars, but miraculous as it may appear, but one, a lady, sustained injuries, and her's were not of a serious nature. The wreck presented a most sorry sight, the cars being completely riddled—our informant says "pulverized," and adds: "The passengers after recovering their first surprise were equally astonished to think that all were not instantly killed." The escape was truly most fortunate.

A man advertises for "competent persons to undertake the sale of a new medicine," and adds, that "it will be profitable for the undertaker."

Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

KNOW NOTHINGS IN COUNCIL. BEGINNING OF THE END.

Philadelphia, Thursday, June 14—P. M.

The glorious action of the delegates from the Free States has been transmitted you by telegraph. Thank God! *There is a North* at last. The South is aghast. It does not know what to make of it. The North never acted so before. They beg, they implore, they plead; but the North is inexorable. It is not a child to be toyed back by sweet words. It asked simply the restoration of what the South had stolen; it was insultingly denied, and as if that were not enough it was told the robbery was right "in spirit and substance," and forbidden longer to complain of it!

The South has finally learned that the North is in earnest; and though it sorrows as though it would not be comforted, that its power over the Free States is gone; its respect is enhanced tenfold for them and their positions. Southern men begged this morning that the Northern Delegates would come back into the Council—they proffered everything—their mouths dropped words of sweet promise; but the North said: No; we told you we would go if you refused to restore us Kansas and Nebraska, and passed the resolutions of the majority, and now we mean to keep our word.

The meeting of the Northern members this morning was at 8 o'clock in one of the parlors of the Girard House. It was well attended and spirited. There was no voice for looking back. The weak were strong; the strong were thrice armed, and they sent forth their moderate but firm address and statement of principles with surprising unanimity. Their spirit was catching. Pennsylvania and New Jersey could not resist its influence. They have prepared a separate address for their constituents, differing not substantially from that of the other States of the North. New York alone is left—a monument of the infamy of her delegation—traitors alike to Freedom and their State. As one of their party from New York city told them to-day—they would be repudiated from one end of the State to the other—the Empire State would trample their resolutions under its feet by *two hundred thousand majority*.

The debate yesterday afternoon was rather warm. Barker made a speech calling attention to himself as the founder of the Order. He gave an affecting picture of the organization in its tender infancy, when they met in a small room and had but a very few members. He used to be a Seward man, he said; he voted for Seward for Governor, but he asked the forgiveness of the Convention and God's forgiveness, and he hoped that he should live long enough to atone for it.

Gov. Brown of Tennessee made a conciliatory speech, deprecating the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. They all thought at the South, he said, that it was an unjust thing to the North. It was uncalled for at the South, but now that they had got it they were hardly ready to give it up. But he was at all events in favor of a platform that they could all agree upon, (even if it were no bigger than his hand [holding out his hand]) then they could grow upon that.

Ex Gov. Johnston of Pennsylvania made a strong Northern speech, full of solid argument, in favor of restoring the Missouri line. A fifteen minute rule had been adopted, and he was promptly choked off by Barker and his Southern friends; but, by the aid of some of the moderate Southern men, leave to speak another fifteen minutes was obtained for him.

Ellis, the editor of *The Organ*, made a very fair speech in favor of milk and water, having failed in his gagging proposition, and trembling for the Congressional printing.

Judge Cone of Georgia, Chairman of the Committee, closed the debate. He said he did not care if they could not carry a single State, he was not going to make a platform to carry elections on. He wanted to make one that was just—one that did justice to the South.

While the vote was being taken, Sperry of Connecticut made a fiery Northern Speech, full of backbone, which has developed rapidly in his system since the Convention opened.

In the course of the debate a Virginian said: "Your Northern elections are all through with; you have carried them; now give us the majority platform and we will sweep the South, and before your elections come round again, the Kansas question will be settled."

Massachusetts, Maine, Ohio, and Indiana voted against every compromise platform proposed. Vermont voted for Kenneth Rayner's as a compliment to the man, they are heartily glad at the result. Gov. Johnson and three of the Pennsylvania delegation were in favor of the minority report; two were in favor of the majority report. It was understood by the Northern Pennsylvanians that if they would vote against the minority report their Southern colleagues would go against the majority platform, and so they could keep the old Keystone together. Pennsylvania therefore gave a unanimous vote against the minority report to the great joy of the Southerners. But when the final vote came to be taken, the Southern Pennsylvanians having gained all they expected by the bargain, concluded that it would not be of any more use to them, and voted for the majority report.

A dispatch was received from the Know-Nothings of *The Express* Order, saying that the majority report must not be adopted—that New York would never sanction it, but Barker maintained that he knew the State better than anybody else. He said that after expelling 30,000 members who voted for Clark, they had 180,000 men whom they could rely upon in the Order.

Beyond what I have communicated by telegraph there is nothing new to-day. The Council is considering the details of its platform, and will omit from it all opposition to Roman Catholics and the Pope. The exclusion of Catholics from the Order is also to be discontinued, and the ritual altered to that effect. Its whole value almost to many of the Northern and Western members will be thus destroyed; and, indeed, it will settle down into a simple secret conclave for the benefit of the Black Power of the South. In this purpose it needs the aid of the Catholics of Louisiana and Alabama, and so will invite them into its fold.

But all interest is gone in the further action of the Convention. Nobody cared for it save as to the position it should announce as to Slavery. It has been made a great battle ground on this question; and though Slavery has been nominally triumphant, Freedom has won the greatest moral victory which the whole history of the controversy between those two great elements of the Republic has recorded. Henceforth there is to be a new era in that controversy. The great importance of the results of the past twenty-four hours lies not in the fact that they compass the destruction of the great Know-Nothing party—the creation of a passion and a day; (this is of comparatively small account;) but in the more resolute and enduring fact that it has inaugurated a North, and formed the rallying point for those who would gather into a triumphant host all in the nation who henceforth would make Slavery sectional and Liberty national; who would put in practice the wise decision of the United States Supreme Court that "Slavery is a mere municipal regulation, limited by the verge of the local law."

Where all have done so well in bringing about results so gratifying it may be invidious to particularize, but a few names among the Northern members, who were devoted from the start to the work of creating a unity and a strength of *Northern back bone*, should justly be exposed to the public appreciation and honor they deserve. First stands Henry Wilson of Massachusetts, pre-eminent as the leader of the whole movement. He was handsomely sustained by all his associates, and the numerous insidious efforts of the enemy to separate them from him only attached the more closely to his side. He has the highest honor in this contest, exhibited the greatest political ability, and broke down many prejudices against him, both among Massachusetts men who were witnesses to his conduct, and among the delegates of the other States North and South. No man went into that Council with more elements of distrust and opposition combined against him; no one goes out of it with such an enviable fame, or such an aggregation to his honor. He is worthy of Massachusetts, and worthy to lead the new movement of the people of that State, which the result here so fitly inaugurates. Governor Gardner brought from his eminent position and the high favor in which he was regarded by the moderate men of the North and South, great influence to the right side and did not fail to use it effectively and at the most fitting moments. The Maine delegation were a unit from the start and firm as adamant. They needed no praying with but were the sturdiest workers for Northern fealty to its position. New Hampshire was the foreman in this labor, and though the other New England States had their weak spots at first, all came up manfully and faithfully when the hour of trial was at hand. At the West, Indiana with her Colfax, her Orth, and her Cumback, ranged in to line with the first roll call and was the Massachusetts of her section. Ohio, represented in most part by sons of "Ole Virginny," never tired under the lead of her noble-hearted Ford, in devotion to the standard erected as the "North Star." The other Western States, so soon as they realized the importance of the struggle and the high interests at stake, wheeled into line with their full power. It was hard at first to make all the Northern delegates appreciate the vital necessity to themselves and their party at home, of yielding nothing from the position assumed in the minority resolution; but they were all made to feel it, and the result has been most happy. They will have many an occasion to look back upon their votes of last night and their action to-day as the proudest deeds of their life. If they never do anything more for the cause of Freedom this will make them ever worthy of its highest crown.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

Confiscating the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

On Wednesday last, we understand, Mr. Alexander, trustee of Page & Bacon, proceeded across the river, and took formal possession of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad with all its fixtures, in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the deed of trust, lately executed by the quartette of directory for the benefit of Page & Bacon. Under this proceeding, there is a total suspension of the powers of the corporation—a confiscation of the interest of every stockholder—a transfer of the books and accounts, and a conversion of the entire road into a mere personal chattel in the hands of Page & Bacon, who hereafter receive all profits, choose all officers, make all engagements for labor or material, and have *exclusive* control and possession.

This masterly policy—this not only excusable, but, according to the News and Intelligencer, praiseworthy act, swallows up at once the $700,000 subscription of the city and county of St. Louis, and the entire amount contributed by private stockholders.

Page & Bacon's "construction account," though, entitles them to this advantage. The *News* tells us it is all just, and that Page & Bacon will do what is right. The mere say so of this journal has not, however, a great deal of weight with our citizens, and we suggest that to sustain all further of its vibrations, it forthwith secure the services of the original "confidence man."

Since the above transaction and the other wrongs imposed on our citizens by this "fast practice" firm, have caused such wide spread dissatisfaction, and since our City Council seem to have no unanimity of opinion or action in the matter, we suggest that a public meeting of private stockholders and our citizens at large, be held to give full and decided expression to public opinion, and to adopt some course of action whereby a proper rebuke will be administered, and the unfair designs of the house of Page & Bacon be frustrated.

A countryman looking in at a banker's window in Paris, and seeing nothing but a man sitting at a table with pen and ink before him, curiosity prompted him to go in and enquire what he sold? "Asses heads," said the banker. "They must be in great request, surely," said the countryman, "since you have only your own left."

MARRIED.

In Chicago, June 15th by the Rev. D. Elsee, Mr. ANDREW J. ALLEN and Miss ANN SERGIE, late of [illegible] Grundy Co., Illinois.

DIED.

In this City on the 17th inst. Mrs. THERESSA P. FOOT, aged 46 years—wife of Geo. Foot, Esq.

The funeral will take place at Trinity Church on Monday, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

LIVER COMPLAINT.—This dangerous and often fatal disease has long baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, when the discovery of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills solved the difficulty [illegible]
P. S.—Dr. McLane's Celebrated Vermifuge, also his Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in this city.

RUSS'S IMPROVED AROMATIC SCHNAPPS. PARTICULARLY recommended to all persons residing or traveling in the Southern and Western States, as a preventive of all Derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, produced by the Waters of those regions. [illegible]
JAS. R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist. For sale by P. SCAMMON & CO., 146 Lake st., General Wholesale Agents.

NEW GOODS EVERY DAY. RICH AND ELEGANT FANCY GOODS. L. D. OLMSTED & CO. HAVE just received large invoices of Embroidered Goods, REAL FRENCH WORKED COLLARETTS, EMBROIDERED SLEEVES, CHEMIZETTES AND COLLARS, REAL THREAD LACES, ALL COLORS GUIPURE LACES. NEW STYLES TRIMMING GOODS. PARASOLS, of all Qualities and Prices. BONNET RIBBONS, New Styles Mantillas Opening Daily. GREAT BARGAINS — IN — LAWNS, GINGHAMS, CALICOES, SILKS AND DE LAINES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook county—ss. [illegible] PUBLIC Notice is hereby given [illegible] WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

$25 REWARD—LOST.—[illegible] AARON GURD.

VALUABLE LOTS.—[illegible] JAS. H. HENSHAW, Land office 50 Clark st.

GO TO THE NEW INDIA RUBBER STORE, [illegible]

NOTICE. THE Person who exchanged [illegible]

LARGE ROOM TO RENT.—[illegible]

800 CHESTS and Half Chests, Green and Black TEAS, [illegible] AVERY, UPHAM & MILLER.
200 BBLS Assorted Brands SYRUPS, [illegible] AVERY, UPHAM & MILLER.
300 BOXES M. R. RAISINS, [illegible] AVERY, UPHAM & MILLER.
100 KEGS Sultana RAISINS, [illegible] AVERY, UPHAM & MILLER.
300 BOXES "P. D." and other brands Pipes, [illegible] AVERY, UPHAM & MILLER.
200 MATTS CASSIA, [illegible] AVERY, UPHAM & MILLER.
2000 POUNDS Prime NUTMEGS, [illegible] AVERY, UPHAM & MILLER.
200 BOXES Ground SPICES, [illegible] AVERY, UPHAM & MILLER.
600 BAGS Rio, Laguira and Java COFFEES [illegible] AVERY, UPHAM & MILLER.

WATER COOLERS AND REFRIGERATORS. The Best Article in the Chicago Market. WARRANTED TO GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION. Call soon and get one at the Furnishing Depot, 217 Lake street. H. BURTON.

LOOKING GLASSES AND FURNITURE. Selling at Low Price at 217 Lake street. H. BURTON.

TO AUCTIONEERS. GREAT BARGAINS: A large lot of Looking Glasses, damaged by dampness, to be sold at a GREAT SACRIFICE. [illegible] H. BURTON.

FURNITURE AND LOOKING GLASSES. THE cheapest in Chicago, can be had at the HOUSE FURNISHING DEPOT, 217 LAKE STREET. H. BURTON.

FOR SAULT ST. MARIE, TOUCHING AT INTERMEDIATE PORTS. [illegible] A. T. SPENCER & Co.

CHICAGO AND ST. JOSEPH. [illegible] Chicago, June 14, 1855.

SPLENDID NEW PAPER HANGINGS, Just Received, consisting of RICH VELVET, GOLD AND FRESCO Papers suitable for Parlors. With Velvet and Gold Borders. Also, a splendid variety of Glazed and Common Papers and Borders, suitable for Parlors, Halls, Dining Rooms, &c., which we Offer at the Lowest Cash Prices, AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. [illegible]

H. W. ANDRESS & CO., IMPORTERS OF English, French and American Wall and CURTAIN PAPERS, &c., 76 or 87 RANDOLPH ST., CHICAGO.

THE GREAT AMERICAN HAIR TONIC. [illegible]

PURE LINSEED OIL.—[illegible] ALEX. WHITE.
PURE WHITE LEAD.—[illegible] ALEX. WHITE.
BOSTON SASH GLASS.—[illegible]
RED LEAD, just received, and for sale by ALEX. WHITE.

ROSS & FOSTER'S COLUMN. FROM THE LAST GREAT AUCTION SALES OF THE SEASON. 5,000 YARDS of Choice Styles FRENCH BAREGES AND TISSUES, [illegible] English, French and American LAWNS, MUSLINS, and ORGANDIES, [illegible] Linens of the best make in the World. [illegible] TABLE COVERS, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, FLANNELS, DIAPERS, SHEETINGS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, [illegible]
Per Last Steamer, SUPERB STYLES OF FRENCH, ENGLISH AND INDIA SILKS. [illegible] ANOTHER LOT OF FRENCH ORGANDY MUSLINS, [illegible] Magnificent Flounced Grenadine Robes. Superb Flounced Silk Robes. NOVEL STYLES OF Flounced Barege and Barege Robes. FRENCH EMBROIDERIES, [illegible] REAL LACE COLLARS, UNDERSLEEVES, &c. FRENCH PARASOLS, [illegible] PARIS MANTILLAS, [illegible] HOSIERY AND GLOVES, [illegible] GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. [illegible] Terms: Cash and One Price only. ROSS & FOSTER, METROPOLITAN STORE, 71 LAKE ST.

Morse & Voorheis HAVE REMOVED to their old stand, 126 LAKE STREET, Corner of Clark, [illegible] WATCHES AND JEWELRY, [illegible] Silver Ware. [illegible] MORSE & VOORHEIS, 126 LAKE STREET 126

CHANCERY NOTICE. STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County—ss. [illegible] AFFIDAVIT having been filed [illegible] WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

CHARMING BELL SMITH.—[illegible] D. B. COOKE & CO.'S.

FINE BUILDING STONE FOR SALE. PRATT & APLEY [illegible]

CHICAGO WATER WORKS. PROPOSALS will be received [illegible] D. F. WALKER.

DISSOLUTION. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the partnership [illegible] J. J. HAYMAN. WILLIAM SHARPE.

FESTIVAL OF THE SONS OF NORTH- [illegible]

FRENCH DYEING AND CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT. THE UNDERSIGNED [illegible] MRS. R. SHEER, 149 South Clark street.

TO CAPITALISTS. A Chance to buy One of the best Business Lots in the City. [illegible]

FLOUR, FLOUR. [illegible] GEORGE M. HOW.

NOTICE. THE very desirable Lot, [illegible] DR. KITCHIN.

NOTICE. A. G. LEWIS [illegible]

DISSOLUTION. THE Copartnership heretofore existing [illegible]

STRAYED. A GRAY MARE, [illegible]

A GOOD INVESTMENT. [illegible] CLARK & PICKERING.

Barnum's Great Variety Store. BARNUM BROTHERS, [illegible] 118 LAKE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

20 TO 40 HORSES STEAM POWER [illegible]
PAPIER MACHE STANDS, [illegible]
JENNY LIND WORK STANDS, [illegible] BARNUM BRO'S, 118 Lake st.
SARDINES.—[illegible] GOSS & HOAG.
COCOA NUTS.—[illegible] GOSS & HOAG.
PINE APPLE CHEESE.—[illegible] GOSS & HOAG.
ZANTE CURRANTS.—[illegible] GOSS & HOAG.
CIDER VINEGAR.—[illegible] GOSS & HOAG.
NOW READY, [illegible]
CHINESE SILK PURSES AND BAGS. [illegible]
THE NAPOLEON, ALBERT AND BEAUFORT SILK TIES, [illegible]
RICE. 20 TIERCES [illegible]
SYRUPS. 200 BBLS N. Y. SYRUPS, [illegible]
DRIED APPLES, [illegible]

LANDS AND LOTS, FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES AND ON LONG TIME. [illegible] WEST SIDE RESIDENCES FOR SALE. [illegible] FOR LEASE. [illegible] LOTS FOR SALE ON 3 YEARS' CREDIT. [illegible] JAMES A. SPRINGER.

A. E. BATTIN & CO. PRACTICAL WORKERS — AND — JOBBERS OF FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO AND SNUFF. DEALERS IN CIGARS. STEAM WORKS, MARKET STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

THOMPSON & JOHNSON, 90 LAKE ST. 90, OPPOSITE THE TREMONT HOUSE. No connection with any other Establishment. HAVING perfected our arrangements [illegible] WATCHES AND JEWELRY, [illegible] THOMPSON & JOHNSON, 90 Lake street, opposite Tremont House.

LEATHER, IMPORTED DIRECT FROM FRANCE AND GERMANY, — BY — KELLY & BLACKBURN, 343 LAKE STREET 343, CHICAGO. [illegible] 25 Cases of 1st Class CALF SKINS, 20 Cases KIP, Superior Quality. 30 Doz. PATENT CALF, Prime Quality. LASTINGS, Newest styles, LININGS, in Variety of Colors. [illegible] ENAMELED AND PATENT LEATHER, [illegible] 7,000 SIDES SPANISH AND SLAUGHTER SOLE LEATHER, Superior Quality. [illegible] CASH FOR HIDES.

FINE BUILDING STONE FOR SALE. PRATT & APLEY [illegible]

MR. SHELTON'S NEW WORK.—[illegible]

GREATEST CHANCE OF THE SEASON!! BUSINESS PROPERTY ON SOUTH WATER ST. TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION. ON THURSDAY, [illegible]

HOUSEKEEPING HARDWARE. PICOT & SHOTWELL, [illegible]

Published June 14th. CONE CUT CORNERS; [illegible] MASON BROTHERS, New York.

TRUSTEE'S SALE. DEFAULT having been made [illegible]

TO CONTRACTORS.—DITCHING. PROPOSALS will be received [illegible]

HURON HOUSE, MACKINAC, MICH. [illegible]

SUMMER RESORT. [illegible] CHAS. L. BOARDMAN.

PLATT, R. GREENE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible] HAVE ON HAND, and for sale low, to close consignments, [illegible]

LEE & HARVEY, PHYSICIANS, &c. [illegible]

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, [illegible]

NOTICE. THE Majority of the Stock of the Planters and Mechanics' Bank of Dalton, Geo., [illegible]

NOTICE. THE Undersigned Administrator [illegible]

ROBERT RAE, Attorney at Law and Proctor in Admiralty, POST OFFICE BUILDING, CHICAGO. U. S. COMMISSIONER.

FOR SALE. 150 M SEASONED DRESSED FLOORING. [illegible]

NEW DRUG STORE. [illegible] PANCY and TOILET ARTICLES. [illegible]

BARRETT, DOW & CO., Manufacturers of FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFS AND ROOFING MATERIALS, OFFICE, No. 5, MASONIC TEMPLE. CHICAGO ILLINOIS.

Millinery and Dress-Making Establishment FOR SALE. [illegible]

TO RAILROAD COMPANIES. [illegible]

SALES BY AUCTION. WURTS, HATCH & CO., 22 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO. GENERAL AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, And Real Estate Agents. WE are now prepared to receive consignments [illegible] REAL ESTATE.—[illegible] WURTS, HATCH & CO., Auctioneers. DRY GOODS, &c.—[illegible] WURTS, HATCH & CO., Auctioneers.

JAMES A. MARSHALL & CO., AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANT For the sale of LOTS, LANDS, GOODS, VESSELS, STOCK, &c. No. 46 Dearborn Street, Chicago. [illegible] TOWN OF CANFIELD, for sale at Auction.—[illegible] J. A. MARSHALL & CO. ILLINOIS & WISCONSIN LAND CO'S PROPERTY [illegible] J. A. MARSHALL & CO., Auctioneers.

GRUBB & WILLMARTH, AUCTION, COMMISSION & WHOLESALE MERCHANTS, [illegible] LAKE STREET [illegible] ARE prepared to receive [illegible] LEGHORN HATS, CAPS, AND DRY GOODS at Auction, [illegible] G. G. GRUBB, Salesman.

JOHN RANKIN General Auction and Commission Merchant AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN [illegible] 74 RANDOLPH STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

AUCTION SALE OF SUMMER CLOTHING. [illegible] JOHN RANKIN.

LEVI & LAFLIN, Successors to C. A. LEVY, Jr., & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. METROPOLITAN BLOCK, [illegible]

CITY AUCTION ROOMS H. C. FOSTER, [illegible] LAKE STREET. [illegible]

AUCTION SALE OF LOTS AT PORTAGE CITY, COLUMBIA CO., WISCONSIN. [illegible] E. L. WEED.

WANTS.

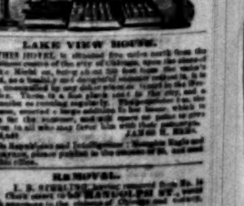
AGENTS WANTED. [illegible] RUFUS BLANCHARD.

WANTED. A SITUATION as Teacher [illegible]

WANTED. A BUSINESS MAN, [illegible]

WANTED. A GOOD BOOK KEEPER. [illegible]

GOODS SOLD AT NET PRICES. R. D. JONES & SONS, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS — OF — Foreign & Domestic DRY GOODS, 86 - LAKE ST. - 86. DISTINCT CLASSIFICATION OF STOCK, Consisting of EIGHT DEPARTMENTS, Each Department being a separate and distinct organization. Department 1st. PRINTS AND GINGHAMS, [illegible] Department 2nd. FRENCH, ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN FANCY GOODS. [illegible] Department 3rd. FRENCH, ENGLISH AND GERMAN GLOVES AND HOSIERY. [illegible] Department 4th. EDGINGS, LACES AND WHITE GOODS. [illegible] Department 5th. [illegible] BONNET RIBBONS. [illegible] Department 6th. ENGLISH, FRENCH & GERMAN FANCY DRESS GOODS AND TRIMMINGS. [illegible] Department 7th. DOMESTICS, CLOTHS & STAPLE GOODS. [illegible] Department 8th. PARSON'S BUCK MITTENS AND GLOVES. [illegible]



LAKE VIEW HOUSE. THIS HOTEL [illegible]

REMOVAL. [illegible] FRUITS OF ALL KINDS. [illegible]

GREEN TURTLE [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PHOENIX MILLS. CORNER OF CANAL AND FRANKLIN STREETS. [illegible] All kinds of Sawing and Planing of Lumber, [illegible] Woodworth's Patent Planing Mills, [illegible] GEO. W. JENNINGS.

TE SHAKERS, [illegible] Lewisburg, Union County, Pa., May 2, 1855. [illegible] C. S. M'GINLY.

TO CIVIL ENGINEERS & ARCHITECTS, &c. THE BOARD OF SEWERAGE COMMISSIONERS [illegible] W. B. OGDEN, J. D. WEBB, S. LIND, Sewerage Commissioners.

BANK EXCHANGE OFFICE ENGLAND. F. GRANGER ADAMS 44 CLARK STREET 44 [illegible] Office Hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Merchants and Mechanics Bank.—[illegible] J. H. BURCH & CO.

NOTICE.—[illegible] GEO. SMITH & CO.

TO RENT OR LEASE.

FOR RENT. [illegible] WM. H. SAMPSON.
HOUSE AND FURNITURE TO RENT. [illegible]
HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE. [illegible]
TO RENT. A GENTLEMAN and WIFE [illegible]
TO RENT. OFFICES in the Building, [illegible]
FOR RENT. 100 LOTS [illegible] COWPER & AIKIN.
TO LET. A NEW AND COMMODIOUS TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, [illegible]
HOUSE, FURNITURE, HORSE AND CARRIAGE TO LET. [illegible]
FOR RENT. [illegible]
IMPROVED FARMS. WE OFFER FOR SALE, [illegible] J. S. P. RUSSELL & CO.
LEASE OF HOUSE [illegible]
WOOD YARD TO LEASE. [illegible]
LEASE OF A GOOD BOARDING HOUSE [illegible]
FOR SALE—A BARGAIN. [illegible]
TO RENT. A NEW TWO-STORY HOUSE, [illegible] CLARK & PICKERING.
TO RENT. EIGHT Horse-power Engine [illegible]
ROOMS TO RENT, with STEAM POWER. [illegible] WALWORTH & CO.
PAINTS, OILS, AND VARNISHES.—[illegible]
OFFICES TO RENT. [illegible]
TO RENT. [illegible]
HOUSE TO RENT. [illegible] RICHMOND & CO.
A FEW DAY BOARDERS [illegible]
TO RENT. HOUSE [illegible]

SUDDEN DEATHS. APOPLEXY OF THE LUNGS. [illegible]

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING. MRS. HARVEY, [illegible] LADIES' BELTS OF ALL KINDS. NEW GOODS FOR CHILDREN, OF ALL STYLES AND PRICES. [illegible] Children's Clothing of Endless Variety.

BRITANNIA AND SILVER Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, &c. CHEAP and Good, at the House Furnishing Store, 217 Lake street. H. BURTON.

DAILY TRIBUNE.

LOCAL MATTERS.

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Irregularities in the delivery of the TRIBUNE, so far as the publishers are responsible therefor are in a way to be speedily removed. Within a week our arrangements will be so far perfected, that irregularities when occurring must be attributed to the mails and not to fault of the office.

The Trial of the Rioters.

The trial of the persons implicated in the recent riots will be, according to present appearances, a very tedious affair. Two days have already been consumed in efforts to empanel a jury, and out of the three panels of jurors summoned, only ten persons have been selected. Of the forty-seven persons rejected, only nine have been objected to on the part of the people. The defence have rejected thirty-eight persons! Of these thirty-eight, twenty at least declared upon oath that, they had formed no opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused, and that they had no bias or prejudice upon their minds which would prevent them from giving the prisoners a fair and impartial trial. Yet they were challenged by the defence, most of them peremptorily, some of them "for cause," which is the legal phrase for saying that the lawyer fears, for some reason existing in his own mind, that the person rejected will not give his client a fair trial. It is the right of the prisoners thus to challenge and thus to reject; they have the right to make a hundred and forty peremptory challenges (and from present appearances they will go the whole figure); but we submit that the lawyers who are defending them are prejudicing their cause by manifesting such a squeamishness in the selection of jurors. It is evident to every one that the rejected jurymen were rejected, not because of legal incompetency, but because it was *supposed*, (and because the counsel for the defence were *informed* by a person who professes to know,) that they are Know Nothings.

If we understand Judge Wilson aright, he laid down the following rule; that the proper questions, and the only ones necessary to be asked of persons summoned as jurors, (except in extraordinary cases) were—

1st. Have you formed or expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of any of the prisoners? and

2nd. Have you any bias or prejudice on your mind which would prevent you from giving to the prisoners a fair and impartial trial?

And that if these questions were both answered in the negative, the juror was competent;—but if either of them were answered affirmatively, it disqualified the juror.

The rule, we believe, is a just and sound one, and is abundantly supported by authorities.

Yet it was disregarded, over and over again on Saturday by Mr. Hoyne, who persisted in asking questions like these:—"Do you know that there were two parties engaged in these riots. What do you mean by two parties? Do you think one of those parties was in the right, and the other wrong?"

We trust that "from and after this date" Judge Wilson will insist on the observance of the rule; and so prevent precious time being wasted in frivolous and impertinent questions.

We notice a marked improvement in one respect since the commencement of the trial. On Friday, and on part of Saturday morning, great noise and confusion prevailed, and it was impossible for either the Judge, the counsel, or the reporters to hear what was said. At noon on Saturday, arrangements were made by sheriff Andrews by which all persons in the room are required to be seated. Since that time the Court Room has been comparatively quiet.

AN INCIDENT.—Some people grumble when obliged to wait for the slow revolution of the bridge, to cross over from the North Side, but not all. "The bridge was open and I couldn't get across" is an excellent excuse for fast young men and recusant husbands who are of a social turn, and enjoy late hours. C. P. (that stands for cosmopolitan) thought so once, but he has recently changed his mind.

The *bridge* detained C. P. on several occasions often till midnight, when he was in the habit of returning to his expectant wife with a strong flavor of brandy and cigars on his person that cloves and cardamom seeds could not disguise, with the same everlasting, thread bare excuse on his tongue. Wife says nothing, makes no complaints, but plots revenge. Unbeknown to C. P., her brother from the East comes to town and calls, of course. Although said C. P. came home *late* that night his truant wife came home *later*, and, strange to say, escorted by a tall looking gentleman, who whispered "Good bye, Ellen," (first name, too,) at the door. C.'s eyes, glaring through the window blinds, dilated to an unusual size. He uttered a long emphatic exclamation—"*Th——e——devil!*" tapering off with a whistle of perfect astonishment. Next night the bridge didn't keep him. He was home very early. Wonderful to relate, his wife "was out." Servant girl "didn't know where she had gone." A good looking young man went with her."—"Damn him!" says infuriated C. P., gritting his teeth, "make mince meat of him!" Torn and tortured by grief and jealousy he awaits the bells ring out the doleful hours till one o'clock strikes. There they are! Two of them; coming carefully up the stone steps; they talk in low tones; and, by all the furies, the impudent stranger places his arm tenderly around and then kissed her, (and she doesn't scream, but lets him!) C. P. rushes down, ten steps at a time, blaspheming like a Tartar; dashes open the door and stands before the surprised pair, the very incarnation of indignant virtue. The wife, did not sink with shame, but actually laughed as she said demurely, "Ah! my dear, my brother; recollect him, doubtless. Didn't expect you home so soon, on account *of the bridge being open*, and so took a walk; thought you would not miss me. Been eaves-dropping, too, eh?" &c. C. P. saw it all at a glance; pinched her cheek; joined in the laugh (like a sensible fellow), with as good grace as he could muster; pulled his brother-in-law in; clapped to the door; made it all up with his roguish wife; and goes home every night now regular as clock-work, "bridge to the contrary, notwithstanding." He says he is thankful it did not prove to him "a Bridge of Sighs."

NEW MUSIC.—We have received a beautiful collection of music from Horace Waters of New York, No. 333 Broadway, among which are three of the Hutchinsons' new songs, "Bright things can never die," a sweet little heart song; "Song for Mayor Wood," which gives a condensed account of the doings of the present efficient Mayor, and will be popular wherever former grievances have been felt and present reform experienced; "Right over Wrong coming right along," sung at their concert with rapturous applause, unmistakably Hutchinsonian. This piece with "Sam," by J. B. Bacon, a song for the K. N.'s, will take well with "Young America." There is a beautiful likeness of the mysterious personage, set in stripes and stars, which alone is worth the full price of the music.

A number of pieces by the popular composer Baker. "The Sparkling Polka" is aptly named. Its sprightly movement is congenial to the votaries of Terpsichore, almost persuading "those to dance who never danced before."

"Our Boys and our Girls" cannot fail of being appreciated by the "Ladies and Young Men of America," to whom they are severally dedicated.

"America, a Cavalier," and "Cheever, a Ballad," both with pretty illustrations.

"Swinging Polka." The movement of the piece and the beautiful vignette pleasantly remind us of our swing on the trees near the old homestead, and almost make us wish to be young again.

"To our child in Heaven," by J. B. Woodbury, a simple melody, the music touching every parent's heart, but especially those who have any of their little flock "gone up above."

"Lilly White, schottisch," by J. Bellak.

"Oh! would that she were here," as sung by Mrs. Emma G. Bostwick, words by G. P. Morris; excellent recommendation to any song.

"I really must be in the fashion," a comic song by Vander Weyde, which tallies who would be in the fashion must [illegible]

Horace Waters gives as the vignette of the "Sparkling Polka" a view of his handsome music room at No. 333 Broadway, New York. We understand that the demand for his pianos is so great that he has opened another manufactory at Boston, besides the one in New York.

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY NEAR UNION PARK.—Special attention is requested to the sale of Wurts, Hatch & Co., this afternoon on the ground, of a large number of beautiful Lots on Lake street, Park Avenue and Washington st., west of the Park. The property belongs to a non-resident, and we are assured that it will positively be sold, even if it should not bring one-half its value. This is an opportunity seldom offered.

LANDS AND LOTS,

FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES AND ON LONG TIME.

A. B. BATTIN & CO.,
PRACTICAL WORKERS
—AND—
JOBBERS OF
FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO
AND SNUFF.
DEALERS IN CIGARS.

THOMPSON & JOHNSON,
LAKE ST.
OPPOSITE THE TREMONT HOUSE.
No connection with any other Establishment.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LEATHER,
IMPORTED DIRECT FROM
FRANCE AND GERMANY.
KELLY & BLACKBURN,
LAKE STREET.

LEGHORN HATS, CAPS, AND DRY GOODS

FIRE BUILDING STONE FOR SALE.

HOUSEKEEPING HARDWARE.

WANTS.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

TO CONTRACTORS.—DITCHING.

SUMMER RESORT.

PLATT, R. GREENE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

LEE & HARVEY,
PHYSICIANS, &c.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE.

ROBERT RAE,
Attorney at Law and Proctor in Admiralty,
U. S. COMMISSIONER.

FOR SALE.

150 M SEASONED DRESSED FLOORING.

NEW DRUG STORE.

BARRETT, DOW & CO.,
FELT AND COMPOSITION ROOFS AND ROOFING MATERIALS,
OFFICE, No. 3, MASONIC TEMPLE.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Millinery and Dress-Making Establishment FOR SALE.

TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.

SALES BY AUCTION.

WURTS, HATCH & CO.,
32 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO.
GENERAL AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And Real Estate Agents.

DRY GOODS, &C.

JAMES A. MARSHALL & CO.,
AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANT

TOWN OF CANFIELD.

ILLINOIS & WISCONSIN LAND CO.'S PROPERTY.

GRUBB & WILLMARTH.
AUCTION, COMMISSION & WHOLESALE MERCHANTS.
LAKE STREET.

JOHN RANKIN
General Auction and Commission Merchant

LEVI & LAFLIN,
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
METROPOLITAN BLOCK.

CITY AUCTION ROOMS
B. C. FOSTER,
LAKE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LOTS AT PORTAGE CITY, COLUMBIA CO., WISCONSIN.

WANTS.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED.

WANTED.

WANTED.
A GOOD BOOK KEEPER.

GOODS SOLD AT NET PRICES.

R. D. JONES & SONS,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
—OF—
Foreign & Domestic
DRY GOODS,
86 - LAKE ST. - 86
DISTINCT CLASSIFICATION OF STOCK,
Consisting of
EIGHT DEPARTMENTS,
Each Department being a separate and distinct organization.

Department 1st.
PRINTS AND GINGHAMS,

Department 2nd.
FRENCH, ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN FANCY GOODS.

Department 3rd.
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND GERMAN GLOVES AND HOSIERY.

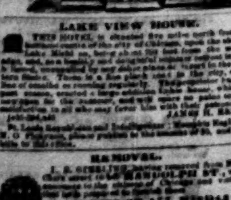
Department 4th.
EDGINGS, LACES AND WHITE GOODS.

Department 5th.
3,000 PCS BONNET RIBBONS.

Department 6th.
ENGLISH, FRENCH & GERMAN FANCY DRESS GOODS AND TRIMMINGS.

Department 7th.
DOMESTICS, CLOTHS & STAPLE GOODS.

Department 8th.
PARSON'S BUCK MITTENS AND GLOVES.



LAKE VIEW HOUSE.

REMOVAL.

FRUITS OF ALL KINDS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PHOENIX MILLS.
CORNER OF ORIN AND FRANKLIN STREETS.

All kinds of Sawing, and Planing of Lumber.

Woodworth's Patent Planing Mills.

GEO. W. JENNINGS.

YE SHAKERS.

TO CIVIL ENGINEERS ARCHITECTS, &C.
THE BOARD OF SEWERAGE COMMISSIONERS hereby invite the presentation of plans for a "thorough, systematic and effectual, drainage of the city of Chicago."
W. B. OGDEN,
J. D. WEBSTER,
S. LIND,
Sewerage Commissioners.

BANK EXCHANGE OFFICE ENGLAND
—OF—
P. GRANGER ADAMS
CLARK STREET.
Office Hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Merchants and Mechanics Bank.—Notice.

NOTICE.

TO RENT OR LEASE

FOR RENT.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE TO RENT.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

TO LET.

HOUSE, FURNITURE, HORSE AND CARRIAGE TO LET.

FOR RENT.

IMPROVED FARMS.

LEASE OF HOUSE.

WOOD YARD TO LEASE.

LEASE OF A GOOD BOARDING HOUSE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

ROOMS TO RENT, with STEAM POWER.

PAINTS, OILS, AND VARNISHES.

OFFICES TO RENT.

TO RENT.

HOUSE TO RENT.

A FEW DAY BOARDERS

TO RENT.

SUDDEN DEATHS.
APOPLEXY OF THE LUNGS.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

LADIES' BELTS OF ALL KINDS.

NEW GOODS FOR CHILDREN, OF ALL STYLES AND PRICES.

BRITANNIA AND SILVER
Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, &c.
House Furnishing Store, 217 Lake street.
H. BURTON.

DAILY TRIBUNE.

LOCAL MATTERS

☞ No person but the proprietors, is authorized to contract any debt on account of the DAILY TRIBUNE.

☞ Persons indebted for Job Printing at this office are requested to make payment forthwith at the counting room. No one is authorized to make collections or give receipts, but the Proprietors, and none other will be recognized.

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Irregularities in the delivery of the TRIBUNE, so far as the publishers are responsible therefor are in a way to be speedily removed. Within a week our arrangements will be so far perfected, that irregularities when occurring must be attributed to the mails and not to fault of the office.

The Trial of the Rioters.

The trial of the persons implicated in the recent riots will be, according to present appearances, a very tedious affair. Two days have already been consumed in efforts to empanel a jury, and out of the three panels of jurors summoned, only ten persons have been selected. Of the forty-seven persons rejected, only nine have been objected to on the part of the people. The defence have rejected thirty-eight persons! Of these thirty-eight, twenty at least declared upon oath that they had formed no opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused, and that they had no bias or prejudice upon their minds which would prevent them from giving the prisoners a fair and impartial trial. Yet they were challenged by the defence, most of them peremptorily, some of them "for cause," which is the legal phrase for saying that the lawyer fears, for some reason existing in his own mind, that the person rejected will not give his client a fair trial. It is the right of the prisoners thus to challenge and thus to reject; they have the right to make a hundred and forty peremptory challenges (and from present appearances they will go the whole figure); but we submit that the lawyers who are defending them are prejudicing their cause by manifesting such a squeamishness in the selection of jurors It is evident to every one that the rejected jurymen were rejected, not because of legal incompetency, but because *it was supposed*, (and because the counsel for the defence *were informed* by a person who professes *to know*,) that they are Know Nothings.

If we understand Judge Wilson aright, he laid down the following rule: that the proper questions, and the only ones necessary to be asked of persons summoned as jurors, (except in extraordinary cases) were—

1st. Have you formed or expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of any of the prisoners? and

2nd. Have you any bias or prejudice on your mind which would prevent you from giving to the prisoners a fair and impartial trial?

And that if these questions were both answered in the negative, the juror was competent:—but if either of them were answered affirmatively, it disqualified the juror.

The rule, we believe, is a just and sound one, and is abundantly supported by authorities.

Yet it was disregarded, over and over again on Saturday by Mr. Hoyne, who persisted in asking questions like these:—"Do you know that there were two parties engaged in these riots What do you mean by two parties? Do you think one of those parties was in the right, and the other wrong?"

We trust that "from and after this date" Judge Wilson will insist on the observance of the rule; and so prevent precious time being wasted in frivolous and impertinent questions.

We notice a marked improvement in one respect since the commencement of the trial. On Friday, and on part of Saturday morning, great noise and confusion prevailed, and it was impossible for either the Judge, the counsel, or the reporters to hear what was said. Afternoon on Saturday, arrangements were made by Sheriff Andrew by which all persons in the room are required to be seated. Since that time the Court Room has been comparatively quiet.

AN INCIDENT.—Some people grumble when obliged to wait for the slow revolution of the bridge, to cross over from the North Side, but not *all*. "The bridge was open and I couldn't get across" is an excellent excuse for *fast* young men and *recreant* husbands who are of a *social turn*, and enjoy late hours. C. P. (that stands for cosmopolitan) thought so once, but he has recently changed his mind.

The *bridge* detained C. P. on several occasions, often till midnight, when he was in the habit of returning to his expectant wife with a strong flavor of brandy and cigars on his person that cloves and cardemon seeds could not disguise, with the same everlasting, thread bare excuse on his tongue. Wife says nothing, makes no complaints, but plots revenge. Unbeknown to C. P., her brother from the East comes to town and calls, of course. Although said C. P. came home *late* that night his truant wife came home *later*, and strange to say, escorted by not a bad looking gentleman, who whispered "Good bye, Ellen," (first name, too,) at the door. C.'s eyes, glaring through the window blinds, dilated to an unusual size. He uttered a long emphatic exclamation—"The c-e-d-e-v-i-l!"—tapering off with a whistle of perfect astonishment. Next night the bridge didn't keep him. He was bound to ferret out the mischief. He was home very early. Wonderful to relate, his wife "was out." Servant girl "didn't know where she had gone. A good looking young man went with her."—"Damn him!" says infuriated C. P., gritting his teeth, "make mince meat of him!" Torn and tortured by grief and jealously he awaits he return. The bells ring out the doleful hours till one o'clock strikes. There they are. Two of them; coming carefully up the stone steps; they talk in low tones; and, by all the furies, the impudent stranger places his arm tenderly around and then kissed her, (and she doesn't scream, but lets him!) C. P. rushes down, ten steps at a time, blaspheming like a Tartar; dashes open the door and stands before the surprised pair, the very incarnation of indignant virtue. The wife did not sink with shame, but actually laughed as she said demurely, "Ah! my dear, my brother; recollect him, doubtless. Didn't expect you home so soon, on *account of the bridge being open*, and so took a walk; thought you would not miss me. Been eaves-dropping, too, eh?" &c. C. P. saw it all at a glance; pinched her cheek; joined in the laugh (like a sensible fellow), with as good grace as he could muster; pulled his brother-in-law in; clapped to the door; made it all up with his roguish wife; and goes home every night now regular as clock-work, "bridge to the contrary, notwithstanding." He says he is thankful it did not prove to him "a Bridge of Sighs."

NEW MUSIC.—We have received a beautiful collection of music from Horace Waters of New York, No. 333 Broadway, among which are three of the Hutchinsons' new songs, "Bright things can never die," a sweet little heart song; "Song for Mayor Wood," which gives a condensed account of the doings of the present efficient Mayor, and will be popular wherever former grievances have been felt and present redresses experienced; "Right over Wrong coming right along," sung at their concert with rapturous applause, unmistakably Hutchinsonian. This piece with "Sam," by J. B. Bacon, a song for the K. N.'s, will take well with "Young America." There is a beautiful likeness of the mysterious personage, set in stripes and stars, which alone is worth the full price of the music.

A number of pieces by the popular composer Baker. "The Sparkling Polka" is aptly named. Its sprightly movement is congenial to the votaries of Terpsichore, almost persuading "those to dance who never danced before."

"Our Boys and our Girls" cannot fail of being appreciated by the "Ladies and Young Men of America," to whom they are severally dedicated.

"America, a Cavatina," and "Clarence, a Ballad," both with pretty illustrations.

"Swinging Polka." The movement of the piece and the beautiful vignette pleasantly remind us of our swing on the trees near the old homestead, and almost make us wish to be young again.

"To our child in Heaven," by J. B. Woodbury, a simple melody, the words touching every parent's heart, but especially those who have any of their little flock "gone up above."

"Lilly White, schottisch," by J. Bellak.

"Oh! would that she were here," as sung by Mrs. Emma G. Bostwick, words by G. P. Morris; excellent recommendations to any song.

"I really must be in the fashion," a comic song by Vander Weyde, which ladies who would be in the fashion *must have*.

Horace Waters gives as the vignette of the "Sparkling Polka" a view of his handsome music room at No. 333 Broadway, New York. We understand that the demand for his pianos is so great that he has opened another manufactory at Boston, besides the one in New York.

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY NEAR UNION PARK.—Special attention is requested to the sale of Wurts, Hatch & Co., this afternoon on the ground, of a large number of beautiful Lots on Lake street, Park Avenue and Washington st., west of the Park. The property belongs to a non-resident, and we are assured that it will positively be sold, even if it should not bring one-half its value. This is an opportunity seldom offered.

Trial of the Rioters.

HON. R. S. WILSON, Judge—P. A. HOYNE, Clerk.

SECOND DAY.

Saturday, June 16.

At the opening of the Recorder's Court, a second panel of jurors was presented by the Sheriff, and the empanelling proceeded.

C. D. Fritz was called. Question by Mr. Hoyne. Do you belong to any order or organization popularly known as Know Nothings, Sons of '76, Sons of America, or Native Americans, or to anything of the kind whatever?

Answer (after considerable hesitation): I shan't answer that question.

Mr. Hoyne, of defence, addressed the Court, claiming his right to exact an answer, citing cases in New York, Vermont, and elsewhere, and attempting to show from the nature of the Know-Nothings oath, the great wrong which would be done the accused if these questions were overruled. He also cited a case in 13th Wendell, page 11, where it was ruled by Chief Justice Savage that a juror must answer question whether he was a member of the Order of Free Masons, *and further*, what was his oath or obligation.

Mr. Hoyne further said: The fact that men refuse to answer whether they belong to the Know Nothing Order or not, is sufficient of itself to show that there is something in it which they would consider a reproach upon themselves; and that they *are* bound by some obligation which disqualifies them to act as impartial jurors, in a case now before the Court, where the persons to be tried are of foreign birth.

Mr. Ballingall replied: The defence had no right to ask them to disclose in detail their obligations as members of secret societies; they could only enquire whether those obligations would compel them to carry their prejudices against foreigners into their verdict.

Mr. Hoyne further urged the point: the defence had a clear right to know whether jurors belonged to any organization which had for its object the proscription of persons of foreign birth *or the prosecution and conviction of these parties*. Before putting any further questions he called upon the Court to decide the matter at issue, Whether the jurors *must* answer the above question.

The Judge remarked that he would compel the juror to answer whether he had taken any obligation which would bias his judgment; and if it could be shown that the alleged oath would prevent the impartial administration of justice, he would also compel the juror to answer whether he belonged to any such order, and what was his oath to obligation. But, a man may entertain an opinion as to the right of persons to vote &c., and may be under obligations with reference to the subject of suffrage; and yet it may not necessarily follow, without proof, that this obligation or opinion, would operate as a disqualification in the case of a juror.

Mr. Hoyne: We do not ask the court to scruple whether this oath or obligation is merely political.

The Court: It must be shown that it is more than political, and that it affects the qualification of jurors, before the question put can be held to be a proper one for the juror to answer.

The counsel for the defence then submitted to the Court seven test questions, which they said they wished to ask every juror called, on his *voir dire* as follows:

1. Do you belong to any secret society or organization?

2. Are you now a member of any secret organization commonly known as Know Nothing, or any order, the object of which is hostility to foreigners, or American citizens of foreign birth?

3. Are you under any oath or obligation which has for its object the exclusion of American citizens of foreign birth, from any of the rights of American citizenship. If so, state and set forth, the nature and terms of that obligation?

4. Are you now under any oath or obligation which has for its object the exclusion of Roman Catholics from any of the rights of American citizenship?

5. Assuming that the defendants are Roman Catholics and American citizens of foreign birth, are you now a member of any order, secret organization or association, which has for its object hostility to such persons?

6. Do you belong to any order where you have taken an oath, which you regard as stronger and more binding upon you and your conscience, than the oath you have taken in this court?

7. Have you ever met with or in any society or organization of persons where the subject of this prosecution has been discussed, or where the guilt of those engaged in the transaction out of which this trial originates, has been conversed about or discussed?

JUDGE WILSON, (after deliberating on the questions.) The first five questions are improper and unnecessary, and I will not allow them to be put. The counsel for the defence may use their discretion in asking the 6th and 7th, where they think they are necessary for the interests of their clients.

MR. HOYNE. We will file a bill of exceptions to this ruling of the Court.

THE COURT. Certainly, do so by all means.

Mr. Fritz was then challenged peremptorily, and D. W. Corbin and William Whitney for cause.

Farrel. Does not belong to the Know Nothings. Taken by both parties.

Wm. B. Rogers. Challenged and set aside.

E. G. Hall. Has formed no opinion in regard to the guilt or innocence of the prisoners, because he does not know them. *If it should be proved that they were actually engaged in the riot*, I should then have no doubts as to their guilt.

THE COURT. The juror is competent.

Challenged peremptorily by Frederick Franz and set aside.

C. T. Bowen. Challenged for cause, by the defence, as he had expressed an opinion.

O. S. Huff. Has not formed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of any of the accused. Challenged peremptorily by John Kacker.

T. C. Hoag had formed an opinion. Set aside.

H. W. Hinsdale. *If it is proved that these parties were actually concerned in the riot*, I would consider them guilty; but I have no prejudices whatever, which would prevent me from giving them a fair trial.

THE COURT. The juror is competent.

Mr. Hoyne read from Wh. Crim. Law, and set out in an argument to show that the juror was not competent; but was stopped after a few minutes by the Court.

J. K. Pollard, C. L. Harmanand R. Bailey.—Challenged for cause and set aside.

Lemuel Barbour. Gave the same reason as given by Mr. Hinsdale.

Mr. McIlroy insisted that the juror was competent, as he had formed no opinion as to the guilt or innocence of these parties; but the juror was challenged peremptorily by the defence, and set aside.

James Kelly. Has formed no opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused. Accepted by both parties, and sworn. This makes four jurors chosen.

J. H. Hannahs, challenged for cause.

Jacob Williams, ditto.

Thomas Bassett, ditto.

W. O. Keeler, Mathew Laflin, S. D. Childs, and S. S. Barry, had not expressed or formed any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of any of the accused. Are unbiased:—and were all taken by the People.

Mr. Childs was challenged peremptorily on the part of George Eisenbrie; and the other three for cause, by the defence.

D. S. McLane, Azel Dorelty, A. J. Haywood, W. M. Doughty, Geo. T. Elliott, were taken by the People; but

Mr. HOYNE renewed his objections to them asking them if they had formed an opinion as to which of the two parties was in the wrong, the police or the parties who fired upon them? And the whole five were challenged peremptorily by the defence.

H. Sayers. Has formed an opinion. Challenged for cause.

J. B. Shay, 67 State st. Has formed an opinion. Challenged for cause.

J. O. Whitcomb, manufacturer of Optical Instruments. Saw a part of the riot. Challenged for cause.

At half past one P. M. the Court took a recess till 4 o'clock P. M., when

The Court met and proceeded with the empannelling of the jury. When the Court adjourned for the night, ten jurymen in all, had been selected, as follows: G. W. Hunter, James Kelly, Thomas Dyer, J. H. Lathrop, T. B. King, Michael Scoop, W. B. Farrell, S. B. Walker, F. H. Pardee, Thomas C. Berry.

The Court will assemble at 10 this morning, and continue in session until 4 P. M.

A NUISANCE.—The residents of various parts of the city have been recently extremely annoyed by an old man who appears to be blind, and who, attended by another man, goes about playing on a screeching, cracked old flageolet. It is perfect torture to hear him, and yet he persists in standing for hours together, grinding out "the same tune the old cow died of," and "Walk in stranger and take a seat on that pumpkin." They both pretend they can't understand a word of English. Will the police see to them? Some light employment can be found for the old man, in the exercise of which he will not drive nervous people distracted.

CHICAGO, June 15, 1855.

MR. EDITOR:—

I enclose you the following, in justice to the press of this city. It is at your disposal for insertion.

A TRAVELLER.

There is very little doubt in the truth of the saying, when applied to landscape scenery, "that distance lends enchantment," and I was forcibly impressed with the possibility that the same might be applied to other objects, on my remarking to a lady, not long after my arrival in Chicago, that I was pleased to find so many ably conducted daily papers:

"There I must plead ignorance," said she, "for I never look inside of a Chicago paper."

"Ah, indeed," said I. "There, let me assure you, that you are not aware of your daily loss."

"I can meet my loss with perfect complacency," was the answer, "for I see the New York daily papers every morning."

"Well, but you do not get the most important information of this rapidly growing Western country, and of your own city, that which all citizens should have for this country and this city has a growth unparalleled in history, I do assure you," said I.

"I think my husband takes them at his place of business," said she, "but he never brings them to the house, and I did not suppose they were worth reading."

"Allow me to inform you, Madam," said I "that I think you are laboring under a most erroneous impression, for there are not better, or more ably conducted daily papers in the Union, than in this very city."

I speak unprejudiced, and I may also add, I am agreeably disapointed on finding that such is the fact I could not but think as I dropped the subject, that if she would use the same effort to obtain her own city intelligence, as she did that of New York, her husband would be most likely on his return home to remember the morning paper.

A NEW ENGINE CRANK.—Much inconvenience has been experienced by our Western railroad companies, by the breaking of locomotive engine cranks, and their being obliged to send to New York or Boston for a duplicate. Not only is the other machinery accessarily injured when a crank breaks, but the engine must be laid up from 10 to 12 weeks, subjecting the company to great inconvenience and loss. This evil has become so great that many companies have abandoned the use of the crank engine, although they are far superior in power and speed too and run with less vibratory motion, and consequently wear the rail much less than an outside connected machine. To remedy this evil, the Patterson Iron Co. have constructed a crank upon a new principle, which they call the *Stub Crank*, which has stood every kind of test, convincing scientific judges that nothing within the reach of railroad power can break it. 'Tis only to understand the principle of its construction to be satisfied of its superior strength.

Mr. Tolman, agent for the Company, 47 Clark st., can tell more about it than we can; but we hope superintendents will give attention to it, for we have every reason to believe that it is an invention of great importance to railroads.

THE POLICE FUND.—Immediately after the recent riots, a subscription was set on foot for the benefit of the two brave policemen who were so dreadfully injured on that occasion. It was numerously signed, and it is believed that a large amount is pledged. But so far as we have learned, none of it has been collected, and the interest in the undertaking appears to be subsiding.

This should not be so. If a sufficient amount has not already been subscribed, let the paper be circulated more widely; and let the fund be collected as rapidly as possible. We trust, for the honor and good name of our city, that this matter will not be suffered to drop. Let it not be said that the city of Chicago permitted two of her brave defenders, who had been disabled for life in her service, to be forgotten.

It will be remembered that a committee was appointed by the meeting held at South Market Hall, of which DR. MCVICKAR is Chairman, to prepare medals, with suitable inscriptions, to be presented to those police officers who had most distinguished themselves on the occasion alluded to. These medals are now being made, and will soon be completed and presented to the gallant fellows.

DIRT HEAPS.—In Wells, and other streets, can be found a great number of those pyramidal dirt heaps, the removal of which a wise regard for public health would immediately prompt. Each day the heat *intensifies*, and the essential odors of mud, and filth, clog the purity of our atmosphere. If thus far, the season has been unusually healthy, and sickness comparatively unknown, it does not follow, that our City Fathers should not provide against *future* contingencies. Much annoyance too is caused by simooms of dust that choke up eyes and mouth, before the blessed water carts, take the *matter* in hand and *settle* it. There are not enough of these Life Almoners, and what few there are, turn out too late in the morning to be of any real service. It seems to us, that to our *planked* streets, the new Sweeping Machine, inaugurated in New York during the Mayorship of Wood, would be advisably adapted. They have saved large sums and much labor to Eastern cities and why not adopt them *here* at once, and let our streets be thoroughly and systematically cleansed before sunrise each morning. Is not this suggestion worthy of consideration.

THE FOUNTAINS.—There seems to be some defect in the Fountains in the Court House Square. Either there is something wrong in their construction, or else the water does not reach them with a force sufficient to propel it to a proper height. The basins appear to be too small in either case, for the water from the highest streams is constantly blown by the wind far outside of the basins, wetting a space equal to three times their diameters. This would not be so bad if the basins were surrounded with grass, as they will no doubt be in time. At present it looks anything but neat.

We do not know any reason why we should not have as handsome fountains, and make them play in as beautiful streams, as that in the Franklin Square at Philadelphia; and we trust that those having the matter in charge will not cease their labors until this is accomplished. They will then receive the everlasting gratitude of their fellow citizens, and we will take care that their names are immortalized.

Police Court—Justice Aiken.

CHICAGO, Saturday, June 16, 1855.

Timothy Wright, stealing, sent to jail.

H. Ross, driving on bridge when flag was up, fined $5 00.

James Macabee, drunk, fined $3 00.

James McMahon, " " $2 00.

Samuel Thompson, passing counterfeit money, sent up to grand jury.

Geo. Armitage, ditto.

S. North, keeping a house of ill-fame, fined $50 00.

Miss Brown, inmate of same, fined $25 00.

James Griffin, drunk, fined $3 00.

Mary Turner, inmate of same, fined $25 00.

Bridget Ready, sent to jail for stealing.

STREET BEGGING, is getting every day, to be a greater nuisance. Within the circumference of a short walk, we counted no less than *five* disgusting objects, sitting on the pavement, bareheaded in the sun, whining for pennies. The number of ragged little children, that go from house to house, and office to office, to beg and thieve is astonishing. They swarm like frogs of Egypt, and no one knows or can tell where they come from. They are being rapidly instructed in the initiatory lessons of vice and depravity, and something should be immediately done to divert, or check, their career. What are the police about? To be sure it is sleepy weather, but "Arise! and let your stars shine"!

SALE OF BLOODED STOCK.—To-morrow, as will be seen by advertisement, is the day for the sale of Clapp & Preston's Durhams, at Kenosha.—Persons wishing to attend the sale from here, can reach Kenosha in time by taking the cars of the Chicago and Milwaukee R. R., at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. The station is on the West side. These are full blooded short-horns, from Kentucky and Ohio; and it is unnecessary for us to say that this breed stands the very first on the list of the fat-producing cattle; that they are most remarkable for early maturity, and that they possess a perfect union of strength with fineness.

A SPLENDID BUILDING.—The new office erected by Mr. Frisbee, on Clark street, near Lake, challenges the admiration of all beholders. It is five stories high, presenting a front of beautiful white Athens' stone, and crowned at the top by an entablature inferior in beauty and architectural finish to none in the city. Three lions' heads, of immense size, and true to nature, are placed equi-distant along the entablature, and give to the structure an air of grandeur not often seen.

SELLING LIQUOR WITHOUT LICENSE.—Eight persons were fined $25,00 each, before Justice Aiken, on Saturday, for selling liquor without a license. The prosecution was conducted by John A. Thompson, Esq., City Attorney.

Circuit Court

Saturday, June 16, 1855.

Twenty-five cases were finally disposed of, among which are the following:

Erastus Ramson *vs.* P. S. Sterling. Attachment. Jury trial. Verdict for the Plaintiff $2 50.

Jules Hanel *et al vs.* George Glasner, Assumpsit. Jury trial. Verdict for the Plaintiff $250 00.

Thomas C. Walters *vs.* Edward Cassidy. Jury trial. Verdict for Plaintiff $80 000.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS.—The Chicago *Democrat* in a sensible and well-timed article, aids the movement now making in this city, for the establishment of a Reform School for the juvenile offenders. Certainly no subject could more properly engage the Democrat's attention, for none is more important to society. Prevention is better than cure; and any thing that will reform that large class of youthful criminals now training for the penitentiary and the gallows, or as the best an ignoble life of idleness and crime, is worthy of the best effort of every reformer.

WILL LIVE.—We are assured by Dr. TREES that the two men who fell from the top of Manger & Arnere's warehouse, on Thursday last, are both likely to recover. The height from which they fell measures *sixty* feet, and strange to say, neither one had a bone fractured! The fall was unbroken by any opposing obstacle to their descent, and when they reached the bottom, they were brought up by a parcel of barrels of water lime. The case is a very remarkable one, and merits recording.

☞ NORTHERN NEW YORKERS are called upon by advertisement to meet at parlor 24, Briggs House, this evening at half past 7 1-2 o'clock, to make arrangements for a dinner, &c. Come, gather then, Sons of the North, who hail from Ontarios shores, and the St. Lawrence, from the Adirondack Mounts, from Saratoga, and even from Washington and other counties bordering on the Green Mountain State; there are lots of you, and you represent a rough and sturdy country.

A SPLENDID JEWELRY STORE.—We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Morse & Vorhees, jewellers, in another column. These gentlemen have moved back to their old stand at the corner of Lake and Clark streets, where they have fitted up their new store in a really splendid manner, and with an entire new stock of watches and jewelry. Among the latter we observed some exquisite filigree gold ear rings. Ladies, call and see them.

THE LAKE HOUSE.—GEO. W. BOARDMAN, Esq., has now become sole proprietor of this well-known and popular hotel, having bought out the interest of Mr. Sahler therein. For a quiet, home-like place, a sumptuous table, and a prince among landlords, commend us to the Lake House.

SALE OF WABASH AVENUE PROPERTY.—The residence property of Dr. Brainerd, on Wabash Avenue, sold last Friday to Maitland, Scranton & Dickinson, for $19,000, on canal terms. There 80 feet front, and the cost is therefore $200 per foot front, valuing the improvements at $3,000.

☞ Mr. Packard will deliver a lecture to Sunday school superintendents and teachers this (Monday) evening in the lecture room of the 1st Baptist Church. All interested in Sunday school instruction are invited to attend.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—In noticing the dimensions of Mr. S. N. Brooks' huge balloon, in our Saturday morning's issue, we stated that it required *thirteen* cubic feet of gas to inflate it, whereas the truth is that it requires *thirteen thousand*.

☞ The *Tribune* acknowledges the receipt of an invitation to attend a celebration of our National Anniversary, at Mendota, on the Fourth of July next, for which the *Tribune* is much obliged.

THE CHURCHES AND CLERGY OF CHICAGO.—Our next article on this subject will be published to-morrow. It will be upon the South Congregational Church, Rev. E. B. Wells, Pastor.

SUDDEN DEATH.—We regret to announce the sudden death of Mrs. Starr Foote, which took place yesterday morning.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—We are making some important improvements in the manner of circulating the *Tribune* to city subscribers. If, in the meanwhile, any subscriber should be missed, we hope he will not fail to inform us, in person or by note; and we will warrant that the omission will be promptly rectified.

CARPETS
FOR
SPRING STYLES,
AT THE
Great Carpet Hall,
OF
BEECHER, HOLLISTER & WILKINS,
135 AND 138 LAKE STREET,
UP STAIRS.

SUPERB VELVETS,
ORNAMENTAL
TAPESTRYS,
ROYAL 6-THREADED BRUSSELS
—ALSO—
CARPETS!
Elegant Curtain
GOODS.
PARIS,
—ALSO—
LACE CURTAINS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
UPHOLSTERING.
LOW PRICES.
UP STAIRS.
BEECHER, HOLLISTER & WILKINS

FIRE PROOF SAFE
DEPOT,
S. 442 & 344 SOUTH WATER ST.,
DAVIDSON'S FIRE KING SAFE,
—AND—
Bank Vault Locks and Doors.
MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.
FIRE, DAMPNESS, AND BURGLARS.
GOEWEY'S RELIANCE LOCK,

LOCOMOTIVE LAMPS.

TO ALL RAILROAD COMPANIES.

GAS AND STEAM
Fitting, Plumbing,
&C. &C.
169 - RANDOLPH STREET. - 169
CHICAGO.
McFARLANE & HUTCHESON
Supplying Hotels, Public Institutions,
CHURCHES, PRIVATE DWELLINGS,
STORES, &C.,
WITH GAS AND WATER FITTINGS AND HEATING APPARATUS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
OLD FIXTURES CLEANED,
Rebronzed and Regilt, to look equal to New.

A CHARMING VOLUME.

COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE MARKET.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE OFFICE, Saturday Evening, June 16.

Business has not been active to-day. The weather is extremely warm, and transactions in Grain have been small, amounting to but few cargoes in all. Corn continues to come in rapidly, and the receipts of Grain are ten to twenty thousand bushels more than the shipments to-day.

The Grain and Flour receipts by Canal and Galena Railroad were for the last twenty four hours are:

FLOUR.—There have been no sales reported to-day.

WHEAT.—Dull.

CORN.—We quote about same as yesterday.

OATS.—Sales of 2500 bus in store at 47c.

RYE.—Receipts better.

BARLEY.—More inquiry.

FREIGHTS.—Few vessels in port and little demand.

HIGHWINES.—Small sales at 33@34c.

WHISKY.—33@34c.

BEANS.—Receipts small.

POTATOES.—Few in market and high.

BUTTER.—In demand.

EGGS.—Scarce.

CHEESE.—Western Reserve.

LARD.—Country sells in small lots.

TALLOW.—Firm.

HIDES.—Dry Salt.

FLAX SEED.—Steady at $1 25.

PORK.—Small lots of mess from country selling at $16 00.

CUT MEATS.—Country Cured Hams.

WOOL.—

WHITE FISH.—

MACKEREL.—

SUGARS.—N. O. common to fair.

MOLASSES.—New Plantation.

COFFEE.—Rio.

SALT.—Fine $1 70@1 75; Ground Alum.

LIME.—

☞ The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at the Galena Depot for the 24 hours proceeding 5 o'clock P M Saturday.

☞ Rates of Insurance on hulls and cargoes, adopted by the Convention of Lake Underwriters, as settled at Buffalo February 7th, 1855.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.

CLEARED.

ILLINOIS & MICHIGAN CANAL.

CANAL RECEIPTS.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

TO ARRIVE.

TO SAIL.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE REMOVED from 162 Randolph street, to the rooms formerly occupied as an office, No. 55 CLARK ST., (STATE SAVE.)
Commission and General Agency Business.

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.
FANCY CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, and
BLACK FRENCH BROAD CLOTHS,
Silk & Marseilles Vesting, Black French Satins,
171 SOUTH WATER ST.

68 LAKE ST.
ANOTHER LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MANTILLAS,

ELASTIC BRAIDS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported expressly for the CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE, by the Union Lines, composed of the House, Morse, and O'Reilly Lines. Office, 25 Clark street, ground floor.

JOHN WEST'S
CARPET AND GENERAL
FURNISHING WAREHOUSE,
197 Lake St. 197
CARPETS.
One of the largest and best assorted stocks of Carpeting in the United States, at the reduced prices of the day.
J. WEST 197 LAKE STREET.
CURTAINS.
J. WEST, 197 LAKE STREET.
FURNITURE.
J. WEST, 197 LAKE STREET.

1855.
JAMES PECK & CO.,
PRODUCE,
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
SALT WATER LIME, FIRE BRICK.
SOUTH WATER, FOOT OF DEARBORN ST.,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
JAMES PECK,
P. T. CHAMBERLAIN,
W. H. TIFFANY.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S New Book.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE R. R.
Two Trains Daily, each way, Sundays excepted.

BONNETS! BONNETS!!
RIBBONS AND MILLINERY GOODS,
A Large Variety of Crape Hats.
86 LAKE ST 86

Water Coolers and
REFRIGERATORS.
The best in the City, can be had at the
HOUSE FURNISHING
DEPOT,
217 LAKE STREET 217
H. BURTON.

DWELLING HOUSES AND FARMS FOR SALE.

VAN OSDEL & BAUMANN,
ARCHITECTS,
Designers of every Hotel in the City.
Office: MASONIC TEMPLE, second story.

A. SCHULTZE & CO.,
AMERICAN & GERMAN EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

FRUIT.
200 BOXES MESSINA ORANGES.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

FISHING TACKLE, &C.

SPORTING APPARATUS.

WILLOW AND WOODEN WARE.
217 LAKE ST 217
H. BURTON.

MICHIGAN OR WABASH AVENUE
RESIDENCE WANTED.

COFFEE.
500 BAGS RIO COFFEE,

SUMMER CASSIMERES.

A FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS TO LOAN

263 BBLS Crushed, Powdered and Ground SUGARS.

HERRING'S CHAMPION SAFES.

SPECTACLES.

TABLE SALT.

GREEN APPLES.

6,000 CEDAR POSTS, for sale by

STAR PAPERS.

LEAVES FROM A FAMILY JOURNAL.

INDIANA REPORTS. VOL. 4TH.

TALES FOR THE MARINES.

CEDAR PICKETS AND POSTS WANTED.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

PIANO FORTES TO LET.

CHESTER'S STAR CANDLES.

1,000 THIMBLE SKEINS.

DROP AND BUCK SHOT.

BRIGHT AND BURNING FLUID.

BASK AND NEAT'S FOOT OIL.

WATER CASKS.

HOPS.

COLLARS.

SHIRTS.

LIGHT AND DARK DRAB COATINGS.

LARGE NO. 1 MACKEREL.

FANCY SILK AND SATIN VESTINGS.

LIGHT CLOTHS.

ZANTE CURRANTS.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE
STAGE MANAGER W. McFARLAND.
MRS. JULIA DEAN HAYNE.
EVADNE; or, The Statue.
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY

GORGEOUS PANORAMA.
The triumph of art, and the admiration of the World.
BONEAU'S WONDERFUL PAINTINGS,
OF THE
GOLD FIELDS OF AUSTRALIA, CHINA
AND THE AMERICAN FLEET LEAVING JAPAN,
WARNER'S HALL.

METROPOLITAN ATHENEUM.

BACKUS MINSTRELS.
THE MYSTERIOUS JACK;
OR, THE PERPLEXED DARKIE
F. B. CLAPP, Treasurer.
GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE

CIRCUS.
SANDS, NATHANS & CO.'S
AMERICAN CIRCUS,
From Castle Garden and Metropolitan Theatre, N. Y.
THE LARGEST AND MOST EXTENSIVE
COMPANY TRAVELLING IN THE U. STATES.
Will perform in CHICAGO, on
THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, June 21st, 22d & 23d
FOR THREE DAYS ONLY.
LILLIPUTIAN PONIES.
Performing Horses, &c.
MISS A. LEAMAN,
FEMALE EQUESTRIENNE.
FOUR PERFORMING ELEPHANTS,
WONDER AND ASTONISHMENT.
WONDERFUL FEATS.
Novel, Varied, and Brilliant,
ELEGANT ACTS OF
HORSEMANSHIP,
ACROBATIC AND GYMNASTIC
FEATS!
COMICALITIES OF THE
Two Great Clowns,
SAM LATHROP AND TOM TINTON.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

TEMPLE OF HONOR.

IMPROVE YOUR EYESIGHT

PARIS OPTICAL ESTABLISHMENT,
RANDOLPH STREET.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Pure French Crystal, Scotch & Brazil Pebble
SPECTACLES.
L. E. ROSENBERG.

COLLINS & BLATCHFORD,
LEAD PIPE AND SHEET LEAD
WORKS.

Valuable Water Lot
FOR SALE FOR CASH,
TO CLOSE A TRUST.
OGDEN, JONES & CO.
WHARFING LOT 4 AND LOT 5,

1,000 BBLS Crushed SUGAR.

LIGHT CLOTHS.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

A COMMON PLACE BOOK.

PEORIA MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

W. B. LOUNSBURY AND C. N. HOLDEN,
INSURANCE AGENTS.
PHOENIX INSURANCE CO.
SPRINGFIELD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO.,
CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.
WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS INS. CO.,
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO.
MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO.
STAR FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO.,
MONARCH INSURANCE CO.
HARTFORD LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

EDWARD I. TINKHAM & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Exchange,
Exchange Buildings, 38 Clark street.

PITKIN BROTHERS,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
ENGLISH, GERMAN, & AMERICAN
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, TOOLS, &c.,
Scythes, Snaths, Rakes, Cradles,
ANVILS, VICES, BELLOWS, CHAINS.
Muley, Circular and Cross Cut Saws,
Platform, Counter, and Other Scales.
No. 103 SOUTH WATER STREET,

CHICAGO
LEAD PIPE
AND
Sheet Lead Works.
CORNER OF CLINTON AND FULTON STREETS,
WEST SIDE.
COLLINS & BLATCHFORD.

PROFESSOR WOOD'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE,
J. W. BOND,
SAY & BALDWIN, 120 Lake street.

NOTICE TO THE SICK EVERYWHERE
PROF. WOOD'S ORIENTAL SANATIVE LINIMENT
SAY & BALDWIN, 120 Lake street.

NOTICE
THE GREATEST DIVIDEND YET.
COOK & McLAIN,

THE GREATEST
MEDICAL DISCOVERY
OF THE AGE.
MR. KENNEDY,

1855.
JACOB WEAVER JR. & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
General Agents, Storage, Forwarding
AND
COMMISSION MERCHT'S,
DAVENPORT, IOWA.

RHODES'
FEVER AND AGUE CURE,
Or, Nature's Infallible Specific.

TO ALL PERSONS PURCHASING
CARRIAGES.
MESSRS. WRIGHT & WILLETS
EVERETT'S PATENT.

CAUTION.

FOR SALE.

CLARK & PICKERING,
Real estate Agents and Commission Merchants
OFFICE, 5 WELLS STREET
BETWEEN LAKE AND SOUTH WATER STREETS.

OFFER FOR SALE.
HOUSES AND LOTS,
IN THE CITY,
SUBURBAN PROPERTY AND FARMS.
Also, Agents for the sale of Property in
RACINE.

FINE RESIDENCE PROPERTY.
95 LOTS TO LEASE FOR 10 YEARS.
3 COTTAGE HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.
20 FEET.
20 FEET.
100 FEET.
FOR SALE.
FOR SALE.
FOR SALE.
FOR SALE.
GREAT BARGAIN.
40 ACRES of Land.
NOTICE.

D'WOLF, MACLAY & QUIMBY
Real Estate and Stock Brokers,
COLLECTION AND TAX AGENTS,
NO. 39 RANDOLPH ST.

FOR SALE.
VALUABLE MILL.
FOR SALE.
A GOOD HOUSE.
LANDS.
MONEY TO LOAN.

REES & KERFOOT'S
AUCTION SALE
THURSDAY, JUNE 7TH, 1855.
Three Hundred Lots
—IN—
GREENE'S SOUTH BRANCH ADDITION.
WATER LOTS.
REES & KERFOOT.
☞ 14 LOTS.

P. W. GATES & CO.,
Railroad Cars, Steam Engines and Boilers
GATE'S PATENT SCREW CUTTER,
FLOUR AND SAW MILL GEARING,
Slide Rests, Power and Hand Planers, &c.

FOR SALE.
PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.
STEAM INDICATORS—STEAM WATER GUAGES.
ALL KINDS OF FINISHED BRASS WORK.
STEAM BOILERS.
HARD WOOD, LUMBER, PLANKS, &c.
45,000 ACRES of Land.
GOOD LAND, GOOD WATER, GOOD FRUIT, GOOD HEALTH.
VERY DESIRABLE LOTS ON EASY TIME.
FARM FOR SALE.
150 M SEASONED DRESSED FLOORING.
FOR SALE.
FINE RESIDENCE LOTS.
100 TIERCES OF SAUSAGE CASINGS
PILES! PILES!!
DR. T. D. CAVANAUGH,
BURNS AND SCALDS.
SUGARS.
SYRUPS.
1100 BOXES.
150 KEGS.
700 BAGS.
INDIA RUBBER.
OIL VITRIOL.
1300.
PICKLES IN VINEGAR.
A.
1,000.
500.
500.
300.
LADIES' GAITERS.

CLOTHING.

SPRING TRADE.

Hunt, Wiggins & Co.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

READY-MADE

CLOTHING

THOMAS SPEER,

LAKE ST.

MRS. HARVEY'S

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

Ready Made Clothing for Children

REMOVAL.

H. H. TAPPEN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

READY MADE

CLOTHING,

No. 40 CLARK ST., Old Post-office Room,

REMOVAL.

FASHIONABLE MERCHANT TAILOR

A VERY RICH AND LARGE STOCK OF BROADCLOTHS,

SUMMER COATINGS.

Fancy Silk, Satin and Grenadine Vestings.

DIRECT FROM BOSTON.

NEW AND FASHIONABLE STYLES OF

Ready Made

CLOTHING,

T. Y. WEST & CO.,

125 RANDOLPH ST. 125

AT PRIME COST.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,

Cloth, Drap De Ete, Tweed, Jean and Linen Suits

NEW GOODS

Just Received

AT THE

CLOTHING HALL,

183 LAKE ST. 183

CHOICEST STOCKS OF

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

AND VESTINGS,

Ever brought to this City.

BOUGHT AND SELECTED WITH GREAT CARE

Latest Style.

WM. CLINGMAN & CO.,

183 LAKE STREET. 183

OLD DR. COOKE.

FIFTY YEARS EXPERIENCE

CHICAGO PRIVATE HOSPITAL.

DREDGING MACHINES.

A RARE CHANCE TO MAKE A FORTUNE.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE

CITY PROPERTY.

LOTS.

BLOCKS.

LANDS AND LOTS FOR SALE BY WURTS, HATCH & CO.

VALUABLE HOMESTEAD FOR SALE.

RESIDENCE AT WAUKEGAN FOR SALE.

C. McDONNELL, 25 MARKET STREET.

DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

LOTS FOR SALE.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS AND STONE CUTTERS.

COLTON'S MAPS,

THE BEST IN THE WORLD,

AND SOLD AT

New York Catalogue PRICES,

TO THE TRADE,

BY THE AGENT,

RUFUS BLANCHARD,

52 LA SALLE STREET. 52

CHICAGO, ILL.

VIENNA CONFERENCE BROKEN UP.

A NEW PLAN

OF THE

SIEGE OF SEVASTOPOL.

EASTERN CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

SHELTON & TUTTLE,

EASTERN CARRIAGES OF ALL KINDS.

Boots and Shoes.

CHEAPEST MUSICAL WORK

PLEASANT BOARD—WEST SIDE.

DISSOLUTION.

1,000

FRESH WHITE LEAD.

KIDDER'S MAGNETO ELECTRIC MACHINE.

FRENCH AND NEW JERSEY ZINC.

100 HHDS Prime New Orleans SUGAR,

100 BAGS COFFEE,

300 DRUMS Prime Fresh FIGS,

BUILDERS.

DON'T BELIEVE IT.

Curious and Singular Phenomenon,

ST. JAMES' HOSPITAL,

800 HHDS

ARTIFICIAL WATER BOTTLE CORKS.

TERRA JAPONICA & SICILY SUMAC,

FRENCH GELATINE.

95 PER CT. ALCOHOL.

ORGANDIES! ORGANDIES!

MISCELLANEOUS.

JAMES R. FISHER,

SEXTON AND UNDERTAKER,

No. 134 CLARK ST., NEAR COR. MADISON.

FISK'S PATENT METALIC BURIAL CASES.

Undertaking.

A. & R. McCLURE,

CITY SEXTONS.

BATHING.

HOT AND COLD BATHS EVERY DAY.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CIGARS!

PAPER HANGINGS.

Faxon & Crosby,

52 RANDOLPH ST. 52

MANUFACTURERS & IMPORTERS

French English and American

PAPER

HANGINGS,

MOULDINGS, VIEWS,

AND DECORATIONS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HOWELL & BROTHERS'

PREMIUM WALL PAPERS.

A Large Assortment of

Gilt, Landscape, and all Styles,

WINDOW SHADES,

CURTAIN FIXTURES of Every Description.

COMPETENT WORKMEN

BENJAMIN F. LEE,

YANKEE NOTIONS,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

WHICH MUST BE SOLD.

GREAT SALE OF BLOOD STOCK.

MEDICAL INFIRMARY,

SAFE REMEDIES, SURE CURES, AND LOW PRICES.

FEMALE PERIODICAL COMPLAINTS.

NO MERCURY.

PROFESSOR THOMAS' DISPENSARY

DR. D.'S OFFICE,

WELLS STREET

D

LEGAL NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.

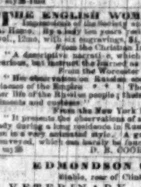
AFFIDAVIT

PUBLIC NOTICE

NOTICE.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

F. HUDSON,



FRESH WHITE CHERRIES,

KENNETT & CO.'s Preserved OYSTERS.

HOPS FOR SALE.

THE ENGLISH WOMAN IN RUSSIA.

EDMONDSON COOBAN,

VETERINARY SURGEON,

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.

THOS. BOWN & CO.,

GILDING

AND LOOKING GLASS ESTABLISHMENT,

Mirrors, Engravings & Picture Frames,

BOSTON GLASS.—1,000 BOXES

NEW STORE.

WAMSLEY, HISCOX & HUESTON,

63 LAKE STREET,

MILLINERY AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

SILK AND STRAW BONNETS,

VEILS, SILKS, RIBBONS,

PARASOLS,

Embroideries, Laces, Artificial Flowers,

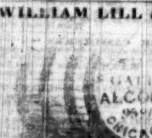
MANTILLAS and TRIMMINGS,

CASH SYSTEM.

BEADS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

WILLIAM LILL & CO.,



MANUFACTURERS OF

Alcohol, Pure spirits, Deodorized Alcohol, and COLOGNE SPIRITS.

BROWN & HILLIARD,

NEW UPHOLSTERY,

FANCY CURTAIN DEALERS,

New Patterns of Lounges and Sofa Beds.

STEAM ENGINES.

REMOVED TO

No. 238 STATE STREET,

CARL F. W. JUNGE,

DRUGGISTS' TWINE.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

ILLINOIS REPORTS.

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

OSWEGO CORN STARCH.

500 BOXES DRUGGISTS' GLASSWARE

BUFFALO PURE WHITE LEAD,

SPARKLING AND STILL CATAWBA

HOPS! HOPS!!

50 BALES Prime Hops,

PURE FRENCH WINES & BRANDIES,

VERY SUPERIOR GLUE,

DRIED CHERRIES

HARDWARE.

T. & H. SHERMAN,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

STOVES, HOLLOW-WARE, &c.

135 SOUTH WATER STREET 135

CHICAGO, ILL.

Heavy Hardware

AND IRON,

AT GREAT BARGAINS.

E. D. ELY & CO.,

SPRING, 1855.

HARDWARE

WM. BLAIR & CO.,

No. 176 LAKE STREET.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

Hardware, Cutlery,

TIN PLATE, COPPER, SHEET IRON, TINNERS' TOOLS, &c.

THOMAS GEORGE & CO.

201 LAKE STREET,

Copper, Tin, Sheet-Iron Ware, Plumbers

BRASS WORK

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

RETAIL DEALERS IN

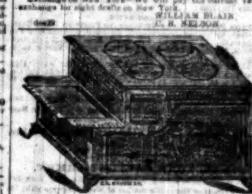
Parlor and Cooking Stoves and Store Furniture, Hot Air Furnaces, Cooking Ranges

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

HARDWARE AT WHOLESALE

NO. 176 LAKE STREET.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,



STOVE DEALERS.

NEWBERRY, FILLEY & WISWELL,

STOVES, TIN, SHEET IRON, & COPPER WARE.

"THE CHARTER OAK."

EXCELSIOR

IRON WORKS.

MASON & McARTHUR,

ALL KINDS OF STEAM BOILERS,

Gasometers, Wrought Iron and House Work,

Of Every Description.

CHICAGO

STEAM & GAS PIPE

WORKS.

WALWORTH & CO.,

Steam Apparatus of Every Description.

ASHCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES.

J. KEMP.

G. W. SIZER & CO.,

Iron Founders,

CHICAGO PLUMBING WORKS,

WILSON & HUGHES, Proprietors.

Pure Block Tin Water Pipe,

NEW FIRM.

NOTICE.

CHICAGO IRON WORKS,

84 to 92 FRANKLIN ST.

HARDWARE

AND

TOOL STORE.

W. F. Dominick & Co.

DEALERS IN

TOOLS, BUILDERS' HARDWARE

CABINET TRIMMINGS, GUN SMITH'S MATERIALS,

CUTLERY,

MATHEMATICAL AND CIVIL ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS,

GUNS & PISTOLS,

AND

SPORTSMENS' WARE.

174 LAKE ST.

ANDREW LLOYD,

Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Hardware,

NO. 287 STATE STREET,

WHOLESALE STOVE STORE,

ON SOUTH WATER STREET.

JEWETT & ROOT,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers

AT 47 SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO.

COOK AND PARLOR STOVES,

JEWETT & ROOT,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

STOVES,

47 SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO.

L. H. CORDRY & CO.,

LIGHTNING RODS, POINTS, GLASSES, AND ATTACHMENTS.

141 LAKE ST. 141

EXCELSIOR

LIGHTNING ROD

MANUFACTORY.

Lightning Rods, Points, Glasses, Attachments,

AND ALL THE NECESSARY FIXTURES,

FOR SALE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DESCRIPTION OF ROD.

DESCRIPTION OF POINTS.

GRANGER IRON WORKS.

STEAM ENGINES,

Saw and Grist Mill Machinery and Repairs,

BUILDING CASTINGS.

1855.

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO

SCALE WAREHOUSE,

FAIRBANKS' PATENT

MACHINERY.

J. W. FITCH & CO.

KNOOK & HILL'S PATENT LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE LAMP

1855.

PLACE, TRIGG & CO.,

(Will Remove, 1st May, to 62 Dey street.)

Wholesale Dealers in

FRUITS AND FISH,

ORANGES, LEMONS, &c.

OLD AND VALUABLE

DISCOVERY FOR THE EYES

J. O. WHITCOMB,

OPTICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SPECTACLES.

Sign of the Large Specks.

BAKER HOUSE,

RACINE, WIS.

A. BAKER, PROPRIETOR.

TRANSPORTATION.

MILWAUKEE & WATERTOWN RAILROAD.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.

CHICAGO BRANCH.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.

MAIN LINE AND GALENA BRANCH.

CHANGE OF TIME.

1855 AIR LINE ROUTE. 1855

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS,

VIA

CHICAGO, ALTON AND SAINT LOUIS RAILROAD,

CHICAGO & MISSISSIPPI

Carrying the Great AMERICAN EXPRESS AND U. S. MAILS.

From Chicago to St. Louis, in Hours.

AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $300,000.

GREAT WESTERN MAIL ROUTE.

Summer Arrangements.

GALENA AND CHICAGO U. R. R. CO.

BELOIT AND MADISON

DIXON AND IOWA CENTRAL ROUTE.

FOR GALENA.

TRAINS EASTWARD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.

Commencing Sunday evening, April 8th,

ILLINOIS AND WISCONSIN RAILROAD.

OPEN TO FOX RIVER.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

VITRIFIED IRONSTONE.

TRANSPORTATION.

NEW AND DIRECT ROUTE OPEN.

THE CUT OFF.

ANOTHER ISTHMUS ROUTE.

VIA

THE ONTARIO, SIMCOE AND HURON RAILROAD.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

1855 SPRING ARRANGEMENT 1855

PIONEER,

United States Mail and Express Route to the GREAT WEST.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.

TWENTY MILES THE SHORTEST,

Emigrant and Freight Trains

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. ROAD.

CONNECTING TOGETHER

Chicago, Cairo, Saint Louis, and Galena,

ALL THE WAY BY RAILROAD!

No Change of Cars between Chicago & Cairo.

A DAILY FREIGHT TRAIN

Through Tickets.

BUFFALO, MILWAUKEE,

AND CHICAGO.

NO MONOPOLY—NO COMBINATION.

1855.

PEOPLE'S LINE.

MATHER & CO., Chicago.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

BARBER & JOHNSON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS

SHIP CHANDLERS.

STORES & PROVISIONS,

300 TONS WROUGHT SPIKES.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION.

1855. 1855

STEVENS & CATLIN,

Produce, Forwarding & Commission Merch'ts,

1855.

SEATON, BRO. & CO.,

GENERAL

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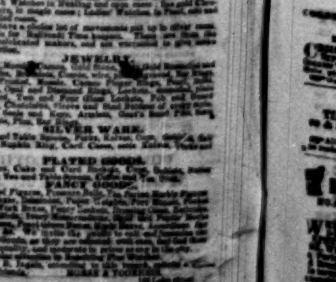

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